#### Professional and Business Cards.

COX, KENDALL, & CO. 10 MMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GRO-No. 11 & 12, North Water St. CERS

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.

March 9, 1860 .- 158 &29. ALEXANDER OLDHAM, DEALER IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-

WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt sttention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Bacon and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d. 1859 DREGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET. full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Bye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, umery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-JOSEPH L. KEEN.

MONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

GEO. W. ROSE,

ABPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C. June 17

#### Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, )

SAMPSON COUNTY.

HEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway, and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing de-predations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina to require them, the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master, or the lawful au hority, and we do hereby or-der this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, with out accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this the 22d day of

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P., [SEAL ] E. B. OWEN, J. P.,

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. FINE ABOVE REWARD will be given for said regroes, SOL, and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them, dead or alive, or for their confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol. is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lb-., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spicken, smooth black skin, and a little grey. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs out 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin, and is a carpenter trade.

G. W. AUTREY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st being all august last, his negro man GARRY. Said boy is of labor. out 18 years of age—chunky built, hump-shoulder-et 6 or 8 inches high; apt to smile when spoken to; weighs about 170 pounds. He was raised by Abram Hobbs, his de ivery to me at my home in Sampson county, N. C.
JUNIUS M. MILLARD.

> STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

THEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a elave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the use door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, other wheels. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.] WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. HE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the tate so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full lead of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger-his height about five feet ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—vellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.

J. J. D. LUCAS.

# Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, .

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Fleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1861. Civil Peterson, Matilda Barden, Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, and Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, William Blount and wife Julia, and Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian,

Sir William Pe'erson, John C. Peterson, Hepsey Peterson,

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the "Wilmington" Journal," notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of February next, and answer or demur, the same will be heard "ex and judgment rendered "pro confesso" as to

WITNESS: William C. Draughon, Clerk of our said Court at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of November, A. WM. C. DRAUGHON, Clerk.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS\_PAINTS. DURE WHITE LEAD :

Snow White Zinc;
White Gloss Zinc; Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist. sale and retail. by

# For Sale and to Let.

ON MONDAY, the 17th day of February next, I shall sell at public vendue, at the Court House door in Kenansviile, 4 likely negroes, 2 men and 1 woman mild, belonging to the estate of Thomas Hill deceased.

# Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 18. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1862. INO. 24.

#### General Notices.

Dr. ARRINGTON, Is PLEASED to announce to the public, that having procured the services of a competent Assistant to take charge of the Mechanical branch of Dentistry, he is now prepared to have Artificial Teeth inserted from ore to an entire set, of any style desired.

Prices reasonable, and every operation guaranteed to give en'ire satisfaction.

Dr. A. will continue as heretofore, to confine his profes-

sional services exclusive'y to the preservation of the natural teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to the den-Physicians of Wilmington, and patrons generally, given Jan. 30th, 1862.

MILITARY NOTICE.

SEEING the condition of our coun'ry and the great danger our coastwise States are in, I offer, under the Troops, for the protection of our Coast. All persons wish ing to enlist will call on the subscriber, at his residence near Lillington, N. C. G. F. WALKER, Capt. Jan. 30, 1862 .- 23-3t\*

NOTICE. ENTLEMEN, I am happy to say that I am once more in market for a few likely young NEGROES. Persons having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to address me at Clinton, N. C.

Jan. 30th, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. AVING qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Thomas Hill, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make mmediate payment. Also for creditors to present their claims, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

SPEIGHT-HILL, Executor.

JOHN BARDEN.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as Executrix and Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late George A. Dudley, at the December Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of New Hanover, hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testa tor to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said Testator are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will

be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY E. DUDLEY, Executrix. J. P. STIMSON, Executor. 83-6t-17-8t\*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE, THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND. JAMES C. COLEMAN.

NEW WATER WHEEL .\_ GREAT INVENTION. THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and conse quently all loss of power from such escape of water i This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is

so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright weighs about 170 pounds. He was raised by Abram Hoods, deceased, of Sampson county, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood where he was raised. The above reward will be paid for his coffinement in Clinton Jail, or his de ivery to me at my home in Sampson county, N. C. der a Wheel attached to any person's mill for \$75, or I will sell the right to use one for \$25. I will also sell County and

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, Coun-Any person wishing to pareliase wheels, individual, country or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Nessrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Patentee.

The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his

performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.

JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

CAPTURE OF THE WILDER.—Full Particulars.—The following particulars of the capture of the schooner Wilder, returning from Havana with an assorted cargo, by the Federals, is from the Mobile Tribune. The schooner seeing the Federal cruiser approach, made for the beach, but had no time to save anything before the

cruiser came within range: The Federals lowered their launches, boarded the schooner, lowered the colors and commenced discharging the cargo into their launches within three hundred yards of the beach. Captain Ward of the Wilder says he had set English colors before he left. As regards the fight he says, that the enemy came up in their launches. Some of Capt. Wm. Cottrill's scouts met them and fired a few volleys, but did little or no damage. A dispatch was sent to the Captain, who came down, at about 3 o'clock in the evening, with a reinforcement, and went into the engagement in good earnest, killing about twenty-five or thirty, that is, all that were in one launch. The Federals fired several rounds of shots and shell from the steamer, and also several rounds from the howitzers on the launches and musketry, but not doing the slightest damage to any one on our side. One of the steamers drew off, and her place was filled by another, which also took part in the engagement, but with no effect. At night the steamer came along side and towed the schooner off. Afterwards, Capt. Cottrill's men picked up one of their small boats, which was pierced from stem to stern with bullets.

Suicide.—Capt. Rogers, in command of a company of Militia from Martin county, committed suicide, by shooting himself through the heart, at Fort Hill, on Sunday evening last. He was a very clever gentleman and of considerable means. He was in middle life and we learn leaves a wife. His mind was evidently unbalanced, as a triend, who was with him a few moments before he committed the tatal deed, states that he spoke of great depression of feeling and uneasiness. The act is the more to be deployed because we need every available man to meet the enemy, and would have a I cheerful and hopeful of success .- Washington Dispatch, 26th.

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION FROM PADUCAH.—Our dispatches from Nashville this morning, and our private advices from above, confirm the reported failure of the Federal movement made from Paducah up the Tennessee river and in the rear of Columbus. The enemy has retreated from Mayfield, Murray, and all other points in Western Kentucky to which his forces had advanced and has "crawfished" towards his fortifications at Paducah. The northern papers were correct in announce ing the whole movement as a disgraceful failure. Our military authorities at Columbus, it is stated, believe marching orders. that Halleck will double his forces and try it again as soon as the condition of the roads will permit of the bend below Woodville, on this side of Green river, under

### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FROM THE NORTH-BY FLAG OF TRUCE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BICHMOND, Jan. 30th, 1862. A flag of truce from Fortress Monroe brings the New York Herald, of the 28th inst., to the agent of the Peters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27th, 1862.

Ordered that the Rev. Bishop Ames and H. Fish, of New York, be appointed Commissioners to visit the prisoners in captivity at Richmond and elsewhere, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having them in custody, and to relieve their necessities at the expense of the United States,

In pursuance of the order heretofore made, both Com missioners have accepted, and will accompany another quota of rebel prisoners from Fortress Monroe, under a flag

The condition of affairs in Mexico are regarded with much interest by the Federal government. The Senate committee on fereign relations has deferred action on the late message of the President, submitting the project of a treaty, on account of subsequent material changes in the aspect of the Mexican question. The Committee on Roads say that the railroad facilities

between New York and Washington should be increased speedily, as from the present system the army is suffering for the want of sugplies. An arrangement is being complet d for a new railroad

A bill has been offered, making a reduction of two hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars in the annual expenses of both branches of Congress. A disastrous fire had occurred in Boston, destroying the

Baker House. The Dannish back "Jurgea." Lorentzen-from Rio Ja neiro, bound to Havana, with 4,800 bags of coffee, was seized on the 25th ult., by the United States Ship Morning Star, and ordered to Philadelphia.

Three Confederate officers from North Carolina, captured at Hatterss, coming South to be exchanged, were on yesterday detained at Fortress Monroe, and not allowed to come under the flag of truce, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrance made by the officers.

It is supposed the Treasury note and loan bill would pass the House on the 28th inst. The passage of the bill is prompted by stern necessity. Opposition is expected. The Methodist Episcopal Church, south, at Alexandria,

is occupied by federal forces as barracks. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 .- The stock market is weak-Breadstuffs are flat, owing to the foreign news.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH-BURNSIDE AT LAST REARD FROM-HIS-OFFICIAL REPORT FROM HAT-TERAS-A LARGE PORTION OF HIS FLEET WRECK-ED AND PROBABLY LOST-NEW YORKERS UN-EASY-SMALL POX AT GEORGETOWN, D. C. PICHMOND, VA., Jan. 31st, 1862. The New York papers of the 29th inst have been receive

Gen. Burnside, in his official report to the Department at Washington, says that he reached Hatteras after a foggy and stormy passage, and that most of the smaller vessels had anchored safely in that harbor before the severest por-

The propeller City of York, loaded with powder, rifles, and bombs, has been wrecked.

The steamer Louisiana is ashore. The gunboat Zonave, loaded with seventeen hundred rifles, three hundred boxes of powder, and thirty boxes of revolvers; the canal boat Grapeshot, loaded with bombs; the steamer New Bronswick, with the fourth Maine regiment; the steamer Pocahontas, with the Rhode Island battery, and the steamer Eastern Queen, and between thirty and forty vessels, are missing and probably lost.

Gen. Burnside has the largest portion of the fleet inside at Hatteras, awaiting reinforcements. In New York the expedition is the theme of fears. Spcculators and capitalists regard the vast amount as frui lessly expended. The ship merchants are pleased at a new

market for old hulks.

Southern Confederacy.

Col. Allen, of New Jersey, Eurgeon -, and two others were drowned, in their efforts to relieve the steamer Secretary Stanton prohibits the receiving of letters by

flags of tince, except to prisoners of war. In Washington the indications are that the Secretary of the Navy will soon resign.

The small pox is raging in Georgetown, District of Co

A bill has passed the Federal Senate authorizing President Lincoln to take possession of all the telegraph lines when necessary, and to impress the agents and employees of same; and prescribing the penalty of death for interfering with the use of the lines.

The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing the taking in charge of all the cotton lands, and employing negroes to cultivate them. A petition has been presented in the Senate, from Illinois

asking the expulsion of all members who voted in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 1st, 1862. The New York Herald, of 30th January, says that noth ing later has been heard from the Burnside fleet, and that the storms had delayed its operations.

On the 29th ult., a skirmish occurred near Occoquan, in which nine Texans were killed, and one taken prisoner. The London Herald is urging England to recognize the Southern Confederacy. The Herald says that perfect free trade will at once be established with the South, and England have a fine market for her manufactured goods. Lord Derby continues to advocate the recognition of the

The Opinion Nationale says that the Emperor will make war against the United States, and warns France against it. The French journals severely denounce the stone blockade at Charleston.

Massachusetts is engaged in making Coast defences. Gen. McClellan is well. A half million of dollars has been appropriated by the

Federal House for heavy ordnance. The House Committee have reported adversely to abolish ing slavery in the District of Columbia. It is reported at Washington that Gen. Stone is to be

superceded. Secret sessions of the Federal Congress are expected. Hamilton Fish, deputed Commissioner to the South, is at Washington. Doubts are entertained at Washington wheth-

er he will come, or be permitted to visit the South. Financial matters continue to be agitated in Congress and Wall street. The steamer Philadelphia has arrived at New York with a cavalry company from Fort Pickens.

No later European news. FROM KENTUCKY-FEDERALS MOVING OVER

GREEN RIVER. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 30th, 1862. The latest advices from Mumfordsville report that the Yankees have sent back their sick from that place, and that they are busily engaged bringing up their artillery from | quit the business."- New York Herald. Nolin and Bacon Creek, and it is said they have received

Early last week four Yankee regiments encamped at the

# CAMP LEE, GRAHAMVILLE, S. C., January 27th, 1862.

January 27th, 1862. 

Editors Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN,—Your interest in our State Troops assures me that you will be glad to hear of the good health of Col. Clingman's magnificent Regiment. The just solicitude which the people of North Carolina feel for the health of their allant soldiers now in the field is enough of itself to justify my publication of this fact, aside from the additional research. It furnish it

justify my publication of this fact, aside from the additional reason why I furnish it.

An erroneous impression has been made in some parts of our state relative to our sickness and mortality. This is based upon misrepresentations, and calculated to de me injustice, and to unnecessarily alarm many who have friends and relatives in the regiment. I notice that it has been reported in some sections of the State that we have lost many men from death by sickness. The reverse is the truth. We have had considerable sickness, but have lost very few men. Our medical statistics, when hereafter published, will show that so far we have been very fortunate.

Suffice it now to make the following brief statement: Our Regiment, comprising in officers and men, eleven hundred, (1100) has been in service nearly nine months. Raised in the mountains, the men were ordered to our coast, as you know, in September, during the sickly season. There we were enoamped six weeks, until we were marched about three hundred miles further South to Coosawhatchie, S. C.,—a place noted as being one of the sickliest in the about three hundred miles further South to Coosawhatchie, S. C.,—a place noted as being one of the sickliest in the Southern Confederacy. There we were in Camp before frost had appeared and long enough for our men who were entire strangers to low country fevers to imbibe the pestiferous elements of antumnal disease, as was abundantly shown by the crop of fever that we gathered from such exposure. From Coosawhatchie-we came to this mere pleasant and more healthy place. Since coming here about four hundred and fifty of our men have had the measles.—This disease, occurring in mid-winter, and in this changeable climate, has been followed, in spite of all care, by many cases of infiammation of the lungs and bowels.

And yet, under all these disadvantageous circumstances and influences, we have not lost a dozen men since the Regiment of eleven hundred men took the field. If this is a bad showing, then all our efforts to prevent disease, all our auxious toils and means to cure our sick, have been vain

anxious toils and means to cure our sick; have been vair

If the Regiment is more unpopular with some because i was raised mainly in the West, or because it is commanded by that excellent officer and eminent statesman, Colonel Clingman, then I cannot help it, except that I wil not sympathize either with narrow-minded prejudices, or with those ungenerous motives that wilfully misrepresent the mortality of any Regiment. However this may be, it is gratifying for me to know that it is the orinion of our officers and men, as well as those distinguished medical and military men who have visited up that military men who have visited us, that, comparatively, we

have lost very few men.

It would not be justice to South Carolina were I to omit, in closing, to add, that from the day our Regiment entered the State, it has been treated with the utmost consideraown Department I can say that my labors have been mate rially lightened by the warm hearts and ready hands of the ladies here and elsewhere They have rallied around our Hospital, and have done all that woman can do to furnish our invalid soldiers with food, clothes, and medical comforts. From all parts of the State donations have flowed into u., so continuous and numerous, that we have been filled to overflowing.

Yours, &c.,

S. S. SATCHWELL,

Surgeon 25th Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS 18th INFANTRY N. C. V. ) CAMP STEPHENS, Jan. 2:d, 1862. \{ At a meeting of the Wilmington Rifle Guards, conven for the purpose of expressing their regret at the death of one of their members, Lieut. R. MacRae was called to the Chair, and Wm. A. Wooster requested to act as Secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions: J. D. Barry, Jas. J. Metts,

Martin, W. A. Wooster. .. WHEREAS, In the decree of an all wise Providence, we have, for the first time since the organization of our Company, been called upon to record the death of one of our comrades in arms; and while bowing most humbly to the demard which has summoned Edward N. Johnson to an early relinquishment of all earthly ties, and rendering our most earnest and heartfelt thanks to the God who gave, for the great blessings which have thus far attended us during our term of enlistment, nevertheless, as tellow soldiers and our term of chistment, hevertheress, as tend and soldier-friends, and as men better qualified to testify to his soldier-like heaving and sentlemanly deportment, and as those who death, we do-

Resolve, That in his decease the Wilmington Rifle Guards have sustained that which, though a loss to us, nevertheless has proven an eternal gain to our brother.

Resolved. That were it in our power to alleviate the pangs of pain which have been implanted in the bosom of an affectionate household, we would readily shoulder their suffering, and endeavor to relieve their anguish; yet, as a consolation to them and as a duty to our friend, we do bear willing testimony to his christianlike character, kindness of heart, amiability of disposition and patriotic feelings which have endeared him to us, and made him stand among the

Resolved further, That to his aged father now present, and to his bereaved family, we do extend our feelings of sincere sympathy. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and one to the Wilmington Journal for publi

LIEUT. B. MCRAE, Chairman.

W. A. WOOSTER, Secretary. At a meeting of Capt. Ennett's Co. (£,) 3rd regiment N. C. State Troops, Bargt. J. W. Stokley was called to the Chair, and forpl. J. M. Piner was requested to act as Secretary. After explaining the object of the meeting in a few very appropriate remarks, a Committee of five, namely: Sergt. J. R. Jenkins, Corp'l F. M. Redd, Benjamin Marshall, P. P. Hobbe, B. Thompson, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company

relative to the death of our much esteemed and worthy brother in arms, Reuben Curtis. After a short debate, the Committee read the following:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Divine disposer of all events to remove from our midst our much esteemed brother in arms, we can but bow in humble submission to the decrees

Resolved. That in parting from our dear friend, we part from one whom but to know was to admire, and whose ab-Resolved, That if in mentioning his untimely death to his beloved parents shall overcome them with sorrow, we can but assure them that his death was a loss to us, yet a gain to himself. As a soldier, he done his duty with a credit to himself that gained him the esteem of every one in his

company.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and also that a copy of this be sent to his bereaved parents; also, one to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that it publish the same.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted. Sergt. J. W. STOKLEY, Ch'n.

J. M. PINER, Sec'y. An OLD MAN .- Old uncle Milby, a servant of B. J. Parmerle, Esq, of this place, died on the 13th ult., aged nearly 104 years. He served the family of his late owner for nearly 90 years. Though his times reached far beyond the usual span of human life, yet his faculties and strength were preserved in a remarkable degree to the last. Perhaps his strict temperance habits are the best commertary on his long life. It is raid that on no account could he be induced to touch ardent spirits, and it was his custom to fast on the Sabbath. The great age to which he had attained, his fidelity, intelligence and humble piety, caused him to be much esteemed where he was known. Milby figured in the capacity of body servant to his master in the Revolution of 76 .-He remembered to have seen General Washington fre-

quently and was tond of speaking of him.

Washington Dispatch, 26th inst.

JESSIE FREMONT AND OLD BLAIR. -- Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her recent visit to Washington to lerret out the origin of the hostility which had man-ifested itself towards her husband, had an interview with the President, during which Mr. Blair, Sr., father of the Postmaster General and Frank P. Blair, were present. Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and said Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you that, in my judgment, madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this inter-meddling with the affairs of the State is, to say the least of it, in very bad taste on your part; and, in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them." To which Mrs. Fremont instantly replied :- " Mr. Blair, permit me to say to you that I have seen some men of your making, and if they are the best you can do, I would advise you to

. THE BURNSIDE FLEET .- We have received nothing further from the Burnside fleet that we consider reliable The stage driver from Washington last night reported that some parties who had arrived at Washington just before he left, from the neighborhood of Roanoke, sta-ted that the Curlew had been down near the enemy and

Speech of John G. Davis. To the Indiana State (Democratic) Convention, at Indi-

anapolis, Jan. 8th, 1862. Hon. John G. Davis, in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon to address the Convention. He said he felt honored by being thus invited of doing justice to the subject, perhaps the inability might arise because of his recent visit to Richmond, Va., by way of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. [Laughter.] If he had known beforehand that he was about to take that trip, he would have been happy to have been bear-er of dispatches from Democrats of the North to their friends in the South. [Cheers and laughter.] If he had made that trip, he probably would have it in his power to state that his old personal friend, Jeff. Davis, was in good health, and sent his kind regards to his many friends in Indiana, whose names, perhaps, it would not be prudent to mention, for he did not want them hung. The worthy President of the Convention might be one, and we could not spare so valuable a

ife threatened by the black abolition party. He defied wer'nt enuf-that the thing koudint be did in that brief them. There were but two parties in the country—the interval. You kan look bak and see I war right. We conservaties and the abolitionists. The battle now being waged was between the friends of the Constitution skedoole, but as you kep callin for volunteers our cheryand the Union on the one side, and the abolitionists on kee Georgy Dimakrats kep comin out from under their

the other. Threats could not intimidate him. He intended to woud'nt go bak so long as the Whigs would read em speak his sentiments. They might burn his property, the news about this fuss. night take him to the block—he would ascend the scaf- Mr. Abe Linkhorn, Sur, the spring hav shed its frafold with a firm step-but in defiance of them all he granse, the Summer are over and gon, the yaller leaves would express his opinions on matters relative to the of Ortum have kivered the ground, old Winter are slobgood of the country. He was charged with being a se- berin his froth on the yearth, but we hav not been able ressionist because for sooth, he was not an abolitionist. to dispurs as yit-me and the boys started last may to The standard by which the Republicans judged a man see you pussonally, and ax for an extension of your was this: If you were a triend of Old Abe and his adbrief Phurlo, but we got on a bust in old Virginy, ministration you were a good Union man, but if you about the 22st of July, and like to hav got run over by sought to maintain the Constitution and the Union you a passel of fellers runin a foot race from Bull run to were a secessionist. The Southern men were much to blame in this controversy. They had done many things Potomak River, but Mr. Whiting sed you wer'nt runin which had tended to bring upon the country this dire that masheen at these presents. We next went to Mr. calamity. But the blame did not all rest with them .- Harper's Ferry, to take the Baltymore Rail Road, but The ground taken by the abolition party of the North | we koud'nt find the konductor, and kars seemed scarce, was the corner stone of all our difficulties. If they had and the folks sed you wer'nt runin that masheen much. let this slavery question alone the sun would to-day have | we tho't howsomevr to take a dek passage on the kanal, isen upon a free, prosperous and united people. This but a dam had broke, and the water war low, and Genparty, last winter in Congress, could have settled our eral Jakson sed you wer'nt runin that masheen skarsly difficulties if they had been disposed. They weighed the any. Arter all that, we kum back, and tho't we would Chicago platform and the Union one against the other, git Cappen Wilks to ship us over, but Mr. Bennet sent

pect, these Republicans came up and voted solidly him afore he hurts somebody. against compromise, against agreement with brothers. the dire calamities of dissolution are now upon ns.

For that he had been branded as a demagogue. He cotton at Port Royal to do yourn and Suards families. per annum. Who pays the Government this money? | Falstaf had in his company. taxation. How is it to be paid, looking at the depreland? Does not this thing, with this enormous depreciation of property, look like coming down with a crushing weight upon us?

He had predicted war with England when our troubles began. For this he had been denounced as a dema-Slidell had been endorsed by the Republicans everywhere. Yet in face of this, in face of a solemn voice in Congress endorsing Commander Wilkes, when the Brilish lion roared, the miserable, crouching, corrupt Administration quaited-backed down. -He was no advocate of the recognition of the South-

ern Confederacy, but the surrender of Mason and Slidell was more humiliating than would be such recognition. These Abolitionists are brave at a distance; brave about hanging honest men and mobbing printing presses; but when the British lion roared they crouched. What did these Abolitionists recommend? What did Cameron's report, before modified by the President, recommend. The arming of the slaves for the slaughter of their masters! And vet this man was retained v Lincoln in his Cabinet. Oh! for one hour of Geneal Jackson at Washington. [Tremendous applause.]

congregated! Not one half of the money poured into the public reasury by the people, goes to defray the expenses of the war. It is stolen by the cormorants at Washington. Would Jackson have tolerated these thieves? Would Jackson for one hour permit a man to remain a member of his Cabinet who would have recommended the rising of the slave to cut his master's throat? John Cochrane who holds a commission under the Secretary of War, had avowed like atrocious sentiments. Neither he nor Cameron, nor any other malignant abolitionist, was removed by the President; and these things proved conclusively that the ultimate intention of the Republican party was the liberation of the slaves of the South. He bredicted the success of the Democracy if the right kind of platform was adopted. He would vote for no platform endorsing this Administration. He would vote for no platform which would pledge the people to an unconditional prosecution of this war. He never intended to endorse anything which came cut of that miserable Nazareth, this Republican Administration. You might alk to him about the honesty of Abe Lincoln-about his conversation on the slavery question. He was as corrupt as those who surround him, and unfortunately, the smallest toad in the puddle! He was, although at the time he might be politic, as corrupt as Simon Cameron, who ought to have been hung when he was a little boy! They might talk about hanging him (Davis) for expressing these sentiments, but let them first go and hang the editors of their own papers who

had said the same thing. He would lay down his life for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the country. He would lay it down on this spot. But he did not believe the Union could be preserved by coercion-by force. He was for preserving the Union by proposi ions of peace. He of our gallant leader, and Gen. Zollicoffer fell from his stood in this respect on Andrew Jackson's ground.— horse a mangled corpse. But they said there was nobody to compromise the South. Lincoln had said a majority of the people there were Union men. If the Crittenden compromise had been adopted there would to-day have been no such thing as secession in the South. Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina had all voted to stay in the Union, but after the rejection of the Crittenden compromise their votes were reversed. That all the border States are not loyal to-day was owing solely to the action of the Black Republican party.

He (Davis) had been charged with being a member of a secret society-of the M. P. S .- by lying Republican editors. There was not one word of truth in the charges brought against him in this connection. He never was a member of a secret political association. There was no secret political association among the Democracy of Indiana. Yet this charge came from men whose garments were dripping with the corruptions of Know Nothingism. If there were secret politica

harged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No anvertisement, reflecting upon private character, an, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. The policy of this Administration, its ultimate object was to liberate the slaves. Gen. Halleck, in Missouri, makes a proclamation prohibiting fugitive slaves from entering his lines. Immediately Lovejoy, the intimate friend of the President, and the prince of Abolitionists in Congress, sets on foot a movement to remove by his fellow-citizens, but if he was unequal to the task him-Lovejoy, who ran twenty-nine miles from Bull's Run without stopping to catch his breath. Gen. Mc-Clellan, too, because he is an old fashioned Democrat, a Union man, he was to be superceded. And who do you think was to be Lis successor? Nathariel P. Banks, who said, not more than three years ago, " let the Union slide." If the Administration should declare

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

Bill Arp's Last. TO MISTER ABE LINKHORN NOW AT WASHINGTON. SENTURVILLE, Janywary

Mr. Linkorn, Sur, in the spring of the year, I writ 12th, 1862. spoke from the wheel of Democracy.

you a letter from my nativ sile, axin for a little more
He (Mr. Davis) had been abused by the press—his time in whitch to dispurs. I told you then that 20 days

and concluded to take the Chicago platform, and let the us word the Cappen had quit a sea farin life. Mr. Suard made him quit, to passify en old English Bull that was Every one of the peace propositions coming from the bellering and pawin dirt in the air. Mr. Linkhorn, sur, South was voted down by a solid Republican vote in ef that Bull are of the same stok as the one your folks both branches of Congress. In view of the dangers seed here in July, he are dangerus, and will have a bad which stared us then in the face, with civil war in pros- effek on your populashun. You'd better circumscribe Mr. Linkhorn-Sir-what are youe Faktorys a doin Dissolution of the Union was the consequence, and all now a days? I hear'n you had quit runin their masheens,

now believed it would cost more than \$1,000,000,000 The boys says you got enuf to make as many shirts as It comes out of the hard earnings of the tax-payers.— Mr. Linkhorn—Sur—how do you com on with your The interest alone on this sum would, at ten per ct., be stone fleet—do it pay expenses—are it a safe invest-Mr. Linkhorn-Sur-how do you com on with your

> Banks or Pikayune Butler with you, you needn't bring Yourn till death, BILL ARP.

City Hall, Jan. 21st, 1862. GENTLEMEN: - Your favor enclosing the sum of \$172 The sufferers by fire tender their thanks to the officers of

Very Respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

Journal Office, Wilmington, N. C. The Bowling Green Courser and the Nashville (Tenn.) Gazette, publish tolerably full accounts of the late Fishing Creek battle, but neither furnish any additional facts, except in relation to the death of Gen. Zollicoffer. The Courier is informed that Gen. Zollicoffer mistook Kentucky or Ohio regiment which had opened fire upon our forces, for one of our regiments firing upon oth ers through mistake, and galloped forward with his staff to order them to desist, not discovering his error 'till he was in their midst. He immediately drew his sword and dispatched the Yankee Colonel to whom he was about to give orders, when he was fired upon, and fell pierced with many balls. Major. Henry M. Fogg, of

Major Fogg was borne from the field. The Gazette says: General Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position

be one of his own regiments. was received when it was too late. "There's old Zollicoffer," cried out several of the Yankee regiment in front of him. "Kill him!" and in an instant their pieces were levelled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, Aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the person who first recognized General Z. With the most perfect coolness General Z. approached to the enemy, and drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln Colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done, twenty bullets pierced the body

WHERE IS CUMBERLAND GAP ?- Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression is the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to North Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in appearance and characteristics to the South Pass in the Rocky mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi valley, from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and their pioneer confreres, first entered the land of cane and turkey," over the pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms, to this hour, the best, and, in fact, the only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Ken-

against the emancipation of the negro, every Republi-can press from Chicago to Boston would denounce it.

clay roots. They shuk themselves and spit fire, and

owin to a thin crop of cotton. Ef you would put - He had said in some of his speeches during the sum-mer that this war would cost \$300,000,000 per annum. standin idul. I war glad to hear you had got enuf

\$70,000,000 per annum. After exhausting all other ment-could I git any stock in it at a far price, dont resources of the Government, there would remain of this you think its most too fur to haul rocks, and wont it immense sum (\$1,000,000.000) \$149,000,000 to be impoverish new england sile to take the rocks offen it. raised by direct taxation. Indiana's share of this would Mr. Abe Linkhorn-Sur-the 19th are the anniverbe some \$7,000,000, to be raised, he repeated, by direct sary of the day, when Georgy tore herself frantikally loos from the abolishun die nasty-when she ripped her ciation of property ?- of the value of horses, corn, wheat, star from off the striped rag, and spred a new shirtin to the breeze. We kalkulate to selebrate that day and I am otherized to invite you and Bill Snard over, to partake of our borswhipalities. War's Hamlin? I allow as how he's dead, or I would ax him too. Let me kno if you and Suard are comin, so we can fix up and swap gogue. If it had not been for the cowardice of those a lie or two with you. Kouldn't you all com along controlling the Government we would now be involved with Mak when he makes that advance he's been tawin a war with Eogland. The capture of Mason and kin about so long? Bring your knittin with you when you com, and a klean shirt or two. Do you chaw tobaker? We've got some that's good. Ely chawd, and Mr. Davis gave him a whole warehouse at Richmond. Mr. Linkhorn, sur, I wish youd'd ax Banks to send me a kodfish-Pole cats are bad around here, and we want something to drive em away. Ef you bring

> P. S .- Whar's Freemount? I hern he'd gone up a spout.

the 7th North Carolina Regiment, as well as other persons, for their liberality, and you will please accept mine your kindness in collecting and forwarding the amount. Wouldn't there be a rattling of dry bones among the pickers and stealers and plunderers of the people there

To Messrs. FULTON & PRICE.

THE DARING BRAVERY OF GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER. his staff, was wounded in the thigh; and Lieut. E. B. Shields, another of his staff was killed by his side.-

at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to

The first intimation he had of his dangerous position

force Burnside

as far as Weldon, Burnside would have everything.

The news from the North must be taken for what it thing has approached its crisis.

A RUMOR reached here yesterday, both on the streets lest Hatteras. We can find as yet no confirmation of it. It appears to have all been founded upon some in-Elizabeth City, in which it was stated that on Friday, one of the steamers left Roanoke Island for the purpose of reconnoitering, and on her return, reported that the whole Burnside fleet had left Hatteras. Now, on the face of it, this statement requires correction. Steamers have left Roanoke Island on Friday, made a reconnoisance, returned and reported-their report be sent to Elizabeth City, and a letter predicated upon that report be written at Elizabeth City and received in Norfolk on Saturday. We don't think the thing is physically possible, considering all the circumstances and means of communication. To say the very least, it

The Goldsboro' Tribune of yesterday, the 4th inst. has nothing whatever in addition to what is already before the public. The Newbern Progress of the 4th. which ought to bring, and no doubt does bring later news than doubtful letters from Elizabeth Cith via Nor-

give some further "reliable" news from Hatteras and the fleet in this issue, and here it is: A "reliable gentleman" arrived here by the A. & N. C. traid from Beaufort vester la teras on Sunday morning with a glass in hand, and readually moving over to join them. This intelligence comes dignity of official seals." but we may say is credited in official circles, and we unhesitatingly reliable," knowing the source whence it comes. The courier contained other important facts, of such a character, however, that it would not do for us or you to know them, so we must wait patiently, further and more

It is due to the Day Book, however, to say that it does not youch for the accuracy of the information said to have been received by letter from Elizabeth City .-It merely thinks it may be correct.

If Burnside has left Hatteras, it is fair to say that no information to that effect has reached us. That he may leave it, is probable, but even that is mere speculation.—Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Dreadful Accident.

containing David DeCoppett, Stephen Rhapp and Keith, and two negroes named Peter and Alexoming round the curve near the Depot of of one locomotive and six cars, which was out to go on the turn-out just beyond the curve. of the cars went over the crank car, which has since died. Alexander was only slightly wounded in the ankle. The bodies were mangled considerably, DeCoppett's head being cut off from his body.

Messrs. DeCoppett and Rhapp were at work on the comes to us this morning clothed in mourning for the Road engaged in repairing the bridges, &c. They were death of its senior Editor and Proprietor, A. S. Willing-Switzerland, but had been residents here for me, and were very highly spoken of. At the e accident they were coming from the Brunswick river Bridge, where they had been at work, as also were the negroes. Mr. Keith was here on a visit, but on yesterday, we believe, went out to see Messrs. DeC.

Mr. Keith was a young man, a native of Timmonsville, S. C., where his parents reside. He had been Captain of a Company in Virginia, but on account of ill health had resigned. His body was sent home this

The negroes were the property of Mrs. M. E. Durant,

The occurrence appears to have been purely an accident, resulting from the belief of those on the crank car that no train would be moving at that time, and indeed, be the case. Salt, we know, is getting to be sold for the train with which they came in contact was simply backing on the track, even that being somewhat unusual at the time of night when the accident occurred. Daily Journal, 5th inst.

AN ORDINANCE has been reported in the State Convention by Walter F. Leak, Esq., from the Committee ing to the suppression, or the material abatement, of to be a good one. the distillation of the grain of the country.

The ordinance is prefaced by a report setting forth the fact that in the opinion of the Committee some action is necessary to prevent the impending scarcity of girls, and undertook to account for it by referring to the cents a bushel be impossed upon each and every bushel bushels of grain distilled into liquor to be given in by was more witchery about the young and bandsome ones. the distiller at the time he lists his property. This tax to be collected by the Sheriffs of the different counties. The Report and Ordinance will be found in another

THE Burnside expedition probably consisted in it

unmutilated state of about fifteen thousand troops, to gether with the naval forces under Commodore Goldsboro'. It is probable that they have succeeded in getting over two-thirds of these inside, but from the difficulty of getting the heavier vessels over the bar and swash, with the necessity of lightering for that purpose, it is evident that they are not and cannot be, for some time, ready for any forward movement. In fact, they have been landing on Hatteras beach, and there must stay to refit, or return to Hampton Roads or Annapolis for that purpose. Even in its shattered condition, the remains of the expedition is a formidable ruin, but no longer a dangerous antagonist, nor likely to be so

THE Asheville, N. C., News of the 30th ult., says that an altercation occurred at that place on the evening of Thursday the 23d, between James Skelton and John W. W. Wilson. Skelton was a member of Captain Gaines company, Coleman's battalion. Wilson relled shot gun, five or six of the shot taking effect on ed him Wilson's person, who promptly returned the fire with a musket, the ball striking Skelton on the side of the abdomen, and passing entirely through him and striking. New Book Storm, Market Straket. Also at Kelley's Book the Court House wall, some forty yards off. Skelton with that we will be satisfied.

We feel almost certain that the disrespectful references to Messra. Mason and Slidell, attributed by the New Storm, Market Straket. Also at Kelley's Book that the monied corporations should take a small share in the labor. Turn about is fair play. Give us share in the labor. Turn about is fair play. Give us share in the labor. Turn about is fair play. Give us share in the labor. With that we will be satisfied. died about midnight. Wilson does not appear to have been much injured.

Interesting Document. We are indebted to the courtesy of Hon. George

graph to-day has not been idle, and its news is generally manding; Engagement at Santa Resa Island, Oct. 8th time when this vigilance is peculiarly demanded of the it is believed the enemy can neither pass, take nor starve designed to operate against Savannah, bardly to rein- G. Evans, commanding.; Bombardment of Forts Wal- vants; when they should enquire whether, in the case cut up and intersected by rivers, crecks, cuts and open-M. deBebian is here, but we have not had the pleas- Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, commanding; Engagement stealing from the many to the few; whethere is not how, is not for us to say. ure of seeing him. We are pleased to learn that he is at Piketon, Ky., Col. John S. Williams, commanding; well. He was told North that it would be folly for him Battle in Alleghany Mountains, Dec. 13th, Col. Edward cates a disposition not only to prolong its duration, but Savannah river with some 7 or 8 feet depth at high wato try to get to Wilmington. That before he could get Johnson, commanding." Richmond: Tyler, Wise, Al- to extend its limits indefinitely; whether there is not ter. This cut opens into the Savannah river about six legte and Smith, Prs., 1862.

that about five thousand muskets were captured on the Norfolk. The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday, says battle by General Beauregard says there was over five adjourn this day week at farthest. that a letter was received in that city on Saturday, from hundred muskets! These Generals appear to have com-

ly discrepant statements. IF, INSTEAD of long sessions, repealing laws that egitimate, constitutionally representative body had made, the Convention hereafter to be known, we suppose like a celebrated English Parliam nt by the prefix of "Long" had devoted itself to things within the purview of its real powers, at a time like this, it would have passed an ordinance not so very different from that introduced by Judge Biggs for the prevention of sedition, rather than raised or joined in a dismal universal howl over its needlessness and its impropriety. Now. we don't think it was needless, and we don't think it would do any harm now. We would raise no alarm, nor use any language likely to abate the confidence of the people of all parts of the State in each other. We believe that the great heart of the State is as true as steel, and the great body of her people devoted heart and soul to the liberties for which the South is now con-FROM HATTERAS. - We promised yesterday morning, to tending. We have asserted this all along, and we reassert it, but do not therefore either say or believe that there are not some disaffected men-traitors, tories, Lincolnites, and that these are more numerous in some parts of the State than in others. There are enough of these to attract attention and to demand punishment .-It is a maudlin sensibility, surely, that would refuse to provide safeguards for the public weal adequate to the purpose of its preservation. Members of the Convention must know that there are cases that require action

-crimes that merit punishment—evil that call for a remedy. If they don't they ought to. If they prefer to do what is not their business, while they shrink from the responsibility of what is, the sooner they go home the better. Why should not the Convention adjourn adjourn next Monday?

we were pleased to see that a complete town of neat the necessity of the case called into existence and which and commissioned officers, (than whom a cleverer set of of furnishing both men an i means for carrying on the wooden tenements has taken the place of the canvals village of the latter part of Summer and Fall, affording | much as a Convention called for the purpose, brought

mmediately killing three of them, viz :- fied to learn that a decided improvement in the health longed session of the Convention, nor for extended exoppett, Rhapp and Keith; the negro Peter of the Regiment has been the result of this improved ercise of power beyond the limits above indicated.—

The Charleston Courter

ton, Esq., which took place at a quarter of two o'clock on Sunday morning, Feb. 2d.

Mr. Willington would have been 81 years of age had he lived until the 12th March next. He was born in the State of Massachusetts, on the 12th March, 1781, but had resided in Charleston, S. C., since Nov., 1802. and had been connected with the Courier since the publication of the first number, on the 10th Jan. 1803, a period of some fifty-nine years.

As the result of his long and persevering labors, he realized an independent fortune and was highly esteemed and respected in the community where he had so ong resided .- Daily Journal, 4th inst.

THE Raleigh Standard asks if the increased supply of salt has produced a corresponding reduction in price. We would reply that we believe such is beginning to

Another cotemporary—the Asheville News, we think, asks about what Dr. Worth is doing. Can't say positively. Know he has secured sites, and has been fitting up works, but do not know certainly whether he has made any salt. We know where one of the sites is to which was referred the memorial from the officers but as that knowledge coming to be shared by the eneng the 34th regiment of North Carolina my, might invite an attack, we forbear stating the lotroops, asking that some steps may be inaugurated look- cality, further than to say that it is generally supposed

A GENTLEMAN of the New England States once asserted the great and heart-smashing beauty of the Yankee grain. The ordinance provides that a duty of fifty fact that, in the days of witch-burning, all the old and ugly females had been killed off. In more modern days of grain distilled into spirituous liquor. The number of perhaps, people might be inclined to think that there The whole matter is left open for consideration.

We take it that the Lincoln government is doing the same service for the merchant marine of the North. that the followers of Cotton Mather did for the female population of the New England States. They are gathering up all the old and ugly ones and having them put to a watery death. The private cwners are rapidly getting off the old, the halt, the lame, the blind, the feeble and the ill-looking in the way of water-craft, so that shortly there will not be an old vessel left in private hands in all the domains of Abraham the First.

We are led to these remarks as well as the reflections that produced them, by noticing the announcement that "The Steamer Robert Morris was sunk at Fortress to sail for the South." Now, the Robert Morris, an old Cape May packet owned by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company, had been used to run from the former city to Now, the Robert Morris, an or the interests of the State.

And in conclusion, we ask of the really conservative members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative feeling of all, and also to the really conservative going and coming, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home for seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative going and coming, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home to seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative going and coming, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home to seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative going and coming, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home to seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative going and coming, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home to seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative going and coming, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home to seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for his own comforts in camp—he is now, say two hundred members of the Convention—we appeal to the true conservative going and coming making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home to seven days—mind you he spends not a copper for his own comforts in camp—he is now, say two hundred members of the Convention and the convention with the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad, and to their true bearings. Why can not the Convention sometimes as a packet to Cape May. Before 1840 she was an old boat, and was not, we think, a new one in 1830. This shows something of the mode in which the

THE DAILY JOURNAL can be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

THE tendency of power to steal from the many to Davis for an official pamphlet of 115 8vo. pages, con- the few,—the judisposition of those who have once en-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1862. taining. "Official reports of General's Johnston and joyed its exercise to relax the grasp by which they hold a full and minute account of matters and things there, Beauregard of the Battle of Manassas, July 21st, 1861 it—the emptiness of mere professions when contrasted We will endeavor to take from it such details in re-THE TELEGRAPHIC COLUMN is naturally the first to which the reader of a newspeper turns. Even the resounding editorial periods of the "Thunderer" itself would have little chance of a perusal before the rather abrupt and not always accurate anomanding; Engagement of the Battle of 10th sept., would have little chance of a perusal before the rather abrupt and not always accurate anomanding; Engagement of the Battle of 10th sept., and it is hereby ordains, recently occupied by the Lincoln gurwith actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gurwith actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gurwith actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gurwith actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gurwith actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, also to his irreverently mixing up incongroups professions in his third paragraph. As to his
out of the General Assembly, ratified the sement of the teleston that neighborhood, without giving any possible informan actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, also to his irreverently mixing up incongroups professions in his third paragraph. As to his
out of the General Assembly, ratified the sement of the teleston that the freth day of Feb.
Oak Hill, Mo., Brig. Gen. Ben. McCulloch, commanding; Engagement at Lewinsville, Sept. 11th, Col. J.
Engagement at Lewinsville, Sept. 11th, Col. J.
Brig. General Floyd, commanding; Engagement at Lewinsville, Sept. 11th, Col. J.
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Brig. General Floyd, commanding; Engagement at Lewinsville, Sept. 11th, Col. J.
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Brig. General Floyd, commanding; Engagement at Lewinsville, Sept. 11th THE TELEGRAPHIC COLUMN is naturally the first to Also, Official Reports of the Battle of 10th Sept., with actual and present facts, these are things that all gard to localities, recently occupied by the Lincoln gutker and Beauregard, (Port Royal,) Nov. 7th, Brig. of their delegates in Convention, power is not, indeed, ings. How many of these have been obstructed and manifested a tenacious adherence to power which indimuch profession with, we will not say little performance, miles above Fert Pulaski, and of course out of the These reports have their value seriously impaired by but with too much performance that will not be found range of its guns. Into this cut the enemy's light gunis worth. There is something in it. Evidently the inaccuracies and discrepancies, which may or may not to accord with such profession. When this enquiry is boats had come and were trying to force their way into be the fault of the printer, the fight at Piketon near fairly made, we feel assured that the conclusion of the the Savannah river, but had not succeeded at the latest Prestonburg, Kentucky. under Col. Williams, being people will be that the Convention has already prolong- dates. put in Missouri in the title page, the name of Gen. ed its existence and extended its powers too far, and On the Georgia side of the river the Lincolnites have and brough the telegraph, that the Burnside fleet had Johnston being spelled two ways, the report of the that to satisfy the reasonable demand, and allay the availed themselves of two openings known as Wilmingbattle of Manassas made by General Johnston stating well-grounded apprehensions of the public, it ought at ton Creek and Freeborn's Cat, connecting Warsaw once to address itself to such, and only such business as Sound with Augustine creek or river, and from thence formation purporting to have been received through field or in the pursuit, while the account of the same comes necessarily before it-finish it up promptly and with Savannah River. These two openings run for

tion of Rights in its 4th section lays down the axiom the Savannah river that Tattnall's fleet had to pass on that the legislative, executive and supreme judicial p w- received a heavy fire from the vessels on both sides. he people have clothed the Convention with supreme not be able to overcome. As for professions, we think Mr. Lincoln professed to land. Attempting is not always doing. suspend the haaeas cor pus -incarcerate men, women and children, make war, and, in fact exercise supreme legislative, executive and judicial power, for the people and subject to their will!

Will anybody seriously assert that the people, in call ing together this Convention, or in voting for its members, intended to clothe it with powers subversive of one of the most vital principles of the Declaration of Rights? One of the most vital principles of all free governments? Did the people intend that the Conventer under what excuse?

We are not in favour of lasty action. We trust nopody is, but is it not evident that a large influence in the Convention is in layor of turning that body into a permanent institution, and not a temporary incident of On a recent visit to the camp of the 28th Regiment, the change in our national relations; an incident which rally gay and frolicksome, well pleased with our field their full duty—now bear their full share of the burden convenient and comfortable Winter quarters with chim- the State into the old Union, it was deemed that such party, for which your town is justly celebrated, cousist- ny at Swansboro', of over one hundred men. Counting neys, for the men, houses for the stores and other pur- a body only could properly bring her out and having ing of yourself, one or two other gentlemen, and (pro- in those at the battery at Swansboro' and the Forts and number, these being left to the last, as, being less crowd- quire to give force and effect to such external change. see you have never been to see us yet. Your sons in the service of their country; and what may be ed, the necessity was not so pressing. We were grati- There was no reasonable plea of necessity for any pro- Daily Journal makes its appearance here every day and said of Onslow can be said, I have no doubt, of these the legislative authority of the State was already vested ty, le! these many days to see. A bonnet in camp. Oh! by the Constitution in " two distinct branches,"-and unfrequently exercises.

We said we would have reason again to refer to the the people, to wit: a senate and house of commons. .-Let us add that these branches are not only distinct but rect to say Confederate numbers.) - In the Senate the mons the West has. Thus they form mutual checks and balances. Thus neither can oppress the other.

House of Commons. The taxation basis of the Senate is without a place. The balance between the East and West, the result of a solemn compromise, is deliberately off about the manner in which the soldiers are treated ignored, and money is appropriated for railroad and on them. I am serious, Messrs. Editors, and mean what other purposes, and revenue bills changed by a body representing but half the legislative basis of the State, and ignoring the constitutional protection extended by money for a few Railroad officials and stockholders, out

such basis to the people of one whole section. We do not charge upon the members of the Convention, individually, this or that thing. We take it that would have every man who calls himself a soldier, pass they are as good as their fellow-citizens generally, and we don't suppose they are much better; and it will be Government give them transportation when passing to useless for anybody to claim for them any peculiar infallibility or any superhuman virtue. People think in the Confederacy give their conductors and agents they ought to have adjourned long ago. They see that instructions, that when a soldier presented himself with the Convention is not above yielding to the temptations a proper furlough, properly made out and signed by the of power and the dreams of ambition. This much has already been shown. If the same tendency of things continues much longer, the judgement of the people will be more distinctly pronounced. They will demand that I would ask. But I ask of Railroads some of the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of government be, as they ought to be, forever separate and distinct. They will demand that the compromises of 1835 be observed, and the legislative authority be exer- them. In the service we have no other means for their basis by which the power of the two sections is bal-

from the former city to Newcastle, Del., in connection this career of indefinite action, and bring things back

adjourn this day week? in Europe are approaching some point, at which some Railroad managers. I ask, is it right? Is it just? Lincoln war is made to play into the hands of parties action will be resolved upon, with reference to affairs in Is it good faith? I ask for no exclusive privileges for who put off upon the Lincoln government all their old, this country. The stone blockade, by which it is sought one class of men over others. I believe in all men payhad been a member of the first regiment N. C. Volunteers. Skelton fired first at Wilson with a double-barrelled shot gun five or six of the shot taking affect.

the Times. Such tricks are not unusual with the If any man can show a just reason why we should be Herald.

citizen of Savannah to a friend in Wilmington giving

Wall's Cut is an opening from Port Royal into the

to the few? Do we not know that while the Declara- was between the vessels in the cuts on both sides of dear to every lover of free constitutional government, their way to Fort Pulaski on Tuesday of last week, and

its leading members has given expression, namely, that will find means of resistance which their small craft will

legislative, executive and judic al power, and it by no "Skidaway" is a large island lying parallel with the does the Standard, "which power must be exercised for with the mainland by bridges. This point attracts without deduction or diminution. the people and subject to their will," since, as the Con- much attention recently, as there is a heavy draft of wacention claims to absorp and embody all the powers of ter there, and from eight to twenty vessels, some armed, the State, there is no mode of calling it to account no and some large steamers filled with troops, have been tribunal to which to appeal. Besides such an assertion there for the last ten days or two weeks. This is remeans nothing more than a mere profession without any garded as a point where the enemy might attempt a guarantee or safe-guard should it not be made good - landing, with the view of trying to reach the city by

The writer adds :- " There is no alarm felt here. The people are cam and confident."

Of course the number of our guns and where mounted-of our troops and where stationed, would be improper to state, farther than to say that they appear to justify the calmness and confidence above expressed.

concluded a pipe of tobacco, and being at leisure for of these Eastern counties. Have they not done their tion should exercise or even assert such powers, no matsure of punishing you with the reading of a small epistle from this place.

ing, I will just remark that our camp is a little East of with any other thirty counties in the State. For inthe confluence of the Yadkin and Big Pee Dee Rivers, stance, take New Hanover, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne gentlemen never wore belt or spurs,) ready and willing war. Onslow is the smallest, and what has she done? country, Messrs. Editors, I invite you to get up a polite 35th Regiment near Newbern, and a Dragoon compa done so, connect her with the Confederate States, and vided you do not come to stay all night.) about six in other companies, will swell her list to six hundred is a welcome visitor. Try us, see if we do not make other counties drafted. But I take it that the Governor you welcome. You can then see this land and country did not mean to say by this levy that these counties so justly noted for its beauty and fertility. And as for There was no necessity for the Convention remaining or the institutions of calico, which we insist on your bring- or to compel them to volunteer for other companies alreassembling for the purpose of ordinary legislation, for ing, it will be a sight our eyes have looked with anxie-

There is one distinction the government has made beto this fact of there being two branches we s all have tween officers and privates which we co not exactly ready a judiciary. Surely the prolonged held the tendevils," are only allowed to wear six in front. Now it acious grasp of power by the Convention is not wholly is a well known fact, that in order to be popular among without significance, combined with the extended and the women, a man must be a preacher, a good practically unlimited sweep which it asserts and not fiddler, or wear brass buttons, and the more brass, the better he sbines. Now we insist that the government should abolish any distinction giving one class of men a preference over others; and should leave them on an fact of the constitution having vested the legislative equal looting, to use their talents and winning ways authority in two distinct branches, both dependent on like the aforesaid preachers and fiddlers are required to do, to rise or fall in the estimation of the fair ones, up-

Another thing I might mention that would add a litthey are different. The one represents taxation—the other federal numbers—(perhaps it would be more corgress admiration for Jeff. Davis, and it would not districts in nearly every county in this section were left bare of every man fit to bear arms, whether legally subminish our respect for him in the least, or the other East has a slight prependerance, in the House of Com- proper authorities, if he, or they would just signify to had to detail men to go home for local protection. It the Quarter Master, Hait Master, Whole Master, or has been our opinion, that, in order to avoid a recur-Paymaster, the necessity of calling on us and shelling out a few bank bills, shin plasters, or Confederate bonds, Now what is the state of things in the Convention? or anything else of the kind, that will pay for tobacco, Why, in that body there is no such check; but one ba- or be taken on the Railroads when we get furloughs. of the militia of any county, district by district and sis is represented there—the numerical basis of the Furloughs, however, are about as scarce as the said bills,

Speaking of the Railroads, I have been thinking that would ask you to give the institution a little touching I say, that the Railroads, instead of returning the protection to the soldiers that they receive from them, act towards them as a perfect swindling machine, to make of the bard earned money of the soldiers, who have been standing sentinels in the cold wintry winds and shiverfree on the Roads? I answer no, would you have the would have the Presidents and directors of every road commanding officer of his brigade, to give him a free seat over that road, and when he presented himself otherwise, to put him on a footing with other paying passengers. The government gives all the transportathe sacrifices that other partiotic citizens are making.-They are the first property to be destroyed by the enemy. Their existence depends on the soldiers. The solcised by two distinct branches, representing the mixed support, except our wages, \$11 per month. Take a case—there are thousands as strong and stronger than the one I put : A volunteers and goes into the service, anced and their respective rights guarded, and not by a gets \$10 bounty, at the end of three months gets his single body, representing but one half of the basis, but pay, \$33, making in all \$43; then gets a furlough home one half of the interests of the State. papers of the State to cry aloud and spare not. Stop with \$13 to spare for the comfort of his family. In the next three months on salt. The year expires. Nei-THERE APPEARS to be very little doubt but that things ther the soldier nor his family have received the benefit justly denounced, and will most probably be seized upon other species of property. Nay, I am willing to sleep on the earth and cover with sky, bunt swamp turtles, from and accorded to live on rather than yield one hair's

Very truly, yours, & MILES.

Camp Wratt, N. C., Jan. 23d, 1862.

We must protest against the apparent confusion of ideas shown by our friend "Miles," in reference to routes ble as well as a clever man.

country can afford, and he should also have the opportunity of religious instruction and of participating in devotional exercises. That he should be enabled, as far as consistent with the good of the service and the means

with Savannah River. These two openings run for djourn this day week at farthest.

In the savannah River. These two openings run for ging half-price can hardly be called extortion, when made for the smuss of fiven savannah River. These two openings run for ging half-price can hardly be called extortion, when made for the smuss of fiven should one thousand one thousan over three prices. That the case suggested by "Miles" is a hard one—one demanding attention we admit, but surely grievances are not to be remedied by throwing and, Provided also, That said Company pared their figures and could not have made such whole dence of the tendency of power to steal from the many opposite Wall's Cut and about two miles from it. It over three prices. That the case suggested by "Miles" the whole buiden of their remedy on any particular c'ass or interest, which would be the case in the iners of government, ought to be for ever separate and dis- Of the nature of the precautions taken to prevent stance under consideration, were railroads required to tinct from each other," the Convention, in practice, assumes and acts upon the assumption, to which one of river, we cannot speak. By the time they get in, they sell to, or do for the government. Among these last, by this ordinance to be made by the Public Treasurer and however, is not the soldier, and some arrangement should delivered to the several corporations subscribing as aforesaid to the capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Compabe made whereby he and his family may enjoy the full ny In addition to the deed of mortgage hereinbefore r means breaks the force of this assumption to add, as main—is about 12 miles from the city, and is connected happiness of his visits and the full benefit of his pay, roal Company, the State of North Carolina shall, by this

Will the Wilmington or State Journal or Standard,

For the Journal

or some other competent person, state the object of the late draft of one-third of the Militia from thirty of the is much conjusion among the people in some localities. If this special levy be to draft men for the war or to compel them to volunteer in these particular counties by joining other companies already formed, then it is by joining other companies already formed, then it is regarded, and very justly, an imputation upon the patriotism of the people of these thirty counties. For Re it further ordained, That the said Railroad may regarded, and very justly, an imputation upon the profits of the people of these thirty counties. For why draft men from these particular counties for the said confields region, that the Stockholders in said Company with the approbation of the Board war or compel them to volunteer in other companies alpany may agree upon, with the approbation of the Board ready in the service. uch seems to be the impression of internal improvements. in some particular localities: that if one third of the militia from these thirty counties will join other companies already formed, it will satisfy the call of the Gov-ernor and relieve the draft. If that be the object of the draft it does gross injustice to the patriotic people Messrs. Editors: - Having finished my breakfast and the draft it does gross injustice to the patriotic people militia in not doing it? If they do lack that much then is the impression right and no injustice done: but they To let you know where we are and what we are do- lack nothing. These counties will compare favorably We have just entered our new winter quarters. Our and Onslow, these counties, and I speak of them be- A. D. 1862 had not done their duty; he did not mean to draft men third of the Militia as volunteers, or draft that number formed of the one-third of the Militia. whether as volunteers or drafted. In other words, this special levy was made to relieve the necessity of calling out the entire Militia from the Eastern counties to repel invasion. It will be too great a drain upon these counties to furnish other companies already in the service with onethird more of the Militia. INQUIRER

> So far as we are able to form an opinion upon this subject it coincides with that expressed by "Irquirer." When, pending a former threatened invasion of our coast, the whole militia of several counties was called out, that call was so thoroughly responded to, that some districts in nearly every county in this section were left ject or not. So much so that the commanding General rence of this state of things, it was resolved to call out at any one time, on the first call at least, only one-third the draft was made to ascertain definitely which portion should be called out, and which should be required to stay at home. We think that about every company in every Methodist preacher in the city is a secessionist New Hanover would have volunteered en masse, but every that was not the idea. It was to prevent this levy en to be a sympathizer with treason; a large portion of masse that the distinctive selection of one-third was made, this third when called into service to stand precisely in the same position that the whole would have done, had the whole, as militia, been called into the ser- ming this tide. They have been very brave about it. vice of the State. Under any other view of the case. grave imputation upon the people of the thirty counties sacrament. So he excommunicated them for a while. to which it applies.

iams was called to the chair, and serge. J. P. Oakes was requested to act as secretary. After some very appropriate remarks a committee of five were appointed, namely, B. D. Marshall, J. E. Hobbs, N. S. Ennett, D. B. Jarvis and J. R. Williams; after a short deliberation the following resolu-

Resolved, That whereas it hath pleased God to take from our midst our beloved brother in arms, Corporal L. H. Sidbury, we can but submit to the decrees of an Allwise Providence, whose ways are past finding out, and who doeth all things wisely.

Resolved. That in losing our fellow-soldier, we lose one who gained the esteem of all by his amiable and unexceptionable qualities, and who justly merited the soldier's name.

Resolved, That as in mentioning his name to his beloved father would increase his trouble, we can but sympathise with him for his heartfelt loss.

Resolved. That

Resolved. That we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and send a copy of this to his bereaved father also one to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that it publish the same.

J. P. OATES, Sec'y.

At a meeting of Company (E) 3rd regiment N. C. S. T., for the purpose of drafting resolutions relative to the death of Wm. King, a member of said Company, Bergt. J. P. Oates was called to the Chair, and Corporal F. M. Redd was requested to act as Secretary. On motion of A. S. Gurganus, a Committee of five were appointed, namely: J. R. Gornto, S. Jarvis, R. W. Yopp, R. Aman and J. R. Williams, after a few appropriate analysis.

liams, after a few appropriate remarks, the following resolutions were adopted:

eth all things.

Resolved, That in parting with our brother-soldier, we part with one whom we all deeply lament, and who had he livid, never would have disgraced the soldier's name.

Resolved, We know in making mention of his name to his bereaved family would cause a deep feeling of pain, we sincerely avanuathing with them, and were it nosaible would.

J. P.SOATES, Chairman.

An ordinance in addition to, and amendment of. an Act of the General Assembly, ratified the 15th day of Fe ruary, 1861, entitled "an Act to incorporate the Chatham Rail read Company," and to repeal an Act supplemental there, to, ratified the 23d day of February, 1861.

1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordain.

The soldier in the service of his country should be as well fed, clethed, ledged, and attended in sickness as the characteristic of the same is hereby repealed and abrogated.

devotional exercises. That he should be enabled, as far as consistent with the good of the service and the means of the country to visit his family, is also admitted by all. But does the farmer give his produce for nothing to the Commissary, or does the manufacturer or merchant give his goods for nothing, or is the doctor required to give his services for nothing, or the druggist to give his drugs, or the preacher his preaching? Why then should the railroads alone be required to work for nothing as it dicated by our correspondent? Surely, charmade for the public Treasurer of the State of North Carloina, for the amount of their subscriptions to said capital stock, and no more; which said bonds are to be signed by the Presidents, and under the seals respectively of said corn, and under the seals respectively of sai all execute and deliver to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a mortgage under the seal of said company, wherein and whereby, shall be conveyed to the Governor and his successors in office, for the use and benefit of red to be executed and delivered by the Chatham Railordinance, have a lien upon the estate, both real and personal of said Company, which they may now have, or may bereafter acquire, to secure principal and interest of the bonds of this State, authorized to be issued as aforesaid. 5. Be it fur her ordained That said bonds of the State, so made by the Public Treasurer, shall be received by the

said Chathem Railroad Company, in payment of subscrip-Eastern counties? They will confer a favor, for there is much conjusion among the people in some localities.

tions made as aforesaid by such corporations to the capital stock of said Chatham Bailroad Company.

6 Be it further ordained, That said corporations so subscribing and depositing their bonds as aforesaid, with the Treasurer of the State, shall be allowed to redeem their

8 Be it further ordained, That the corporate authorities of incorporated towns, subscribing to the capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company, in order to provide for which under the charter of said towns are taxable.

9. Be it further ordained, That the solvency of such

corporations as may desire to subscribe to the capital stock of said Chatham Railroad Company, shall be judged of by the Board of Internal Improvements.

10. Fe it further ordained, That all laws and parts of laws, all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed and abrogated. Passed and ratified in open Convention, the-day of-

#### From the New York Express. A Humiliating Fact.

act of the grossest discourtesy towards this Government, in perfect keeping with the motives which induced him to be so ostentatiously attentive to the Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, while recently sejourning in the same city. It is the custom in making up mails in the U. States for Mexico to have what are called dispatch bars. These consist of two or three small bags containing despatches We found nearly all finished with the exception of some of the officer's quarters, Col. Lane's among the some of the officer's quarters, Col. Lane's among the some of the external relations of the State might absolutely rethe general mail, and are marked direct to the Legation, care of the Consul General at Havana. Upon the arrival of the steamer at Vera Cruz from Havana, a courier is immediately despatch d to the City of Mexico, at an expense of \$500 each trip. Well, it seems mails were brought to Havana by the Karnak, on her last trip, and delivered, the despatch bags to the Consul Gen'l as usual, who keeps them in his possession until the sailing of the steamer, when they are sent to the English Consul, to be delivered to the mail

The mails were sent as usual on the 23d of December, the counties to be ready to repel invasion, in order to relieve back from Havana with the gentlemanly reply, that they the necessity of calling out the entire Militia—that would not receive them at all on board the vessel. The late when there was an invasion to call out these companies hour at which this was done left our Consul no time to rea few of what he thought the most important of the con-tents, and forward by private hands. The begs, it is said, are still at Havana. It is a well known fact that the British He has never let slip an opportunity to help them and to slight "the Federals," since the commencement of the re-bellion; and since the affair of the Trent, the man's hatred of "the Yankees," has led him to do a great many con temptible things; but we think this last act of his—the with

holding of Government dispatches from Washington—is the meanest and most malicious abuse of his "little brief and thority." which has yet come to our knowledge. We do not know whether his government encourages him or not; but one thing is certain, and that is, the Federal Administration must no longer be begging foreign consuls and foreign mail steamers to carry its despatches, especially as there is not the slightest occasion for it.

# All ged Southern Proclivitles of the Baltimore

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune," thus writes upon what he terms the " Prevalence of the Secession Viruz : BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—There is no doubt that the

condition of this city is a deplorable one. The amount of secession corruption in the social veins is vast and by no means decreasing; and it will be sure to have another eruption before the thing is done with. Nearly Baptist preacher, with a single exception is said the Presbyterians also; while, strange to say, the ministers of the Episcopal Church are all loyal (their conad Bishop Whittingham have a severe task in stem-Dr. Coxe refused to give his congregation the communion a few weeks ago, declaring that he had heard of things indicating a spirit unworty to participate in that

Even the somewhat windy and vapid youth who fills the place once so worthily occupied by Dr. Burnap, in the First Unitarian Church took pains, on one occasion, to pray for the Governor and Mayor, and leave out the resident. He is from somewhere around Boston .-Now all this means something. It means that there is and must be a never ceasing social influence bearing upon the Unionists and the wavering, very dangerous to the authority of the Government in that quarter. Few have any idea of how largely in the majority the secessionists are both in numbers and wealth.

Nearly all the leading families here are intimately reated and connected with prominent families in Eastern Virginia. The wife of Dr. Thomas, Low in Fort Waren, has a brother, Douglas Gordon, in the Legislature at Richmond, who is worth several millions-most of which, it is said, he has deposited safely in New York or Europe. The Bartons, Braxtons, &c., of Eastern Virginia, are all represented here. The aim now is to etracise, as beneath the "upper ten," all who sympahize with the Union, and they certainly have succeeded

producing many painful divisions. The Methodist Church in this city will be broken nto fragments. It is not known now whether there is temporizing than the history of this Conference. Years ago it undertook to become the great, powerful, and fashionable Church of all Maryland and Northern Virginia. For this un-Wesleyan object it became all things to all men, in the most Jesuitical sense. It sent Pro-Slavery preachers to the Southern circuits, and con-servatives to those of Western Maryland. Thus it spread itself like a green bay tree. It did become wealthy and fashionable. But now the waves descend, and the floods come, and beat upon it, and the ruin o

it bids fair to be entire. I once heard one of its old ministers, Hersey by name, the "sum of all villainies," prophesy in this city that the church would be wrecked on its infidelity to the rights of the black man. He is now in his grave, but his words are hastening toward their fulfilment.

When the ties of this Church are broken thoroughly the State will feel the jar

there has been comparatively few deaths. The Republican also says that within a circuit of fifteen miles of Romney the Yankees have destroyed ffty-five houses, leaving hundreds of women and children houseless

LATER FROM EUROPE. ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND FX-

PECTED-STONE FLEET, BLOCKADE, &c. FICHMOND, Va., Fed. 3, 1862. The New York Herald, of the 1st inst., reports the steamship Africa as arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the

The Herald says that indications point to an early alliance of France and England, and perhaps other European pow. | that Gen. Price had captured St. Louis. ers, for the purpose of arresting the war between the

Northern and Southern States. The destroying of the port of Charleston, and probable stone fleet operations at other Southern ports, is creating

indignation throughout Europe. The raising of the blockade is evidently engaging the serious attention of the European powers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] **РІСНМОМ**Д, Feb. 3d, 1962. The New York Herald of the 1st, contains the arrival of the Africa from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th ult.

A coalition is about ferming between Eagland and by the Furc pean powers, with the view to its annihilation. one nand, as wen as item the generally received, in now controverted opinion, that with immortality as immortality as immortality. The Herald says that England openly esponses the Angloality, this Convention has nothing to do.
Embarrassing, however, as the question may seem to be,

French intervention, with the view of a pacification between the Federals and Confederates. The English journals indicate a speedy objection to the

blockade. The Herald's Paris correspondent says that Napoleon will lead in the matter, and that Mason and Slidell are anxlously expected at Paris.

England is still progressing in developing an immense naval and military force for North America.

Admira l Dacies will join Admiral Milne at Halifax. The English prohibition against the expertation of Salt-

netre has been removed. The Fumter has been ordered to leave Cadiz. The Fedsels, and the Constellation, are fitting out at Portsmouth. New Hampshire, for the same object.

An overland expedition is fitting out, under Gen. Lane, to attack Galveston, Texas. Gen. Foott is going to Key West for his health.

It has been snowing all the morning in Richmond. PICATUNE BUTLER'S EXPEDITION-CAPT. SEMMES OF THE SUMTER. &c.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3, 1862. Picayune Butler's expedition, with troops on board the

at any moment for Ship Island. Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter, has published in the London Times a long and defiant letter, offering to meet any as well as an alarming political phase, and imperiously calls Yankee war versel of the Sumter's size.

It snowed here this morning, and is cold and sloppy to-Congress continues its ressions, but nothing of interest

has transpired. News, official or otherwise, is exceedingly scarce.

Monroe, en route for the South, but will not be

allowed to come to carry out their spying object.

papers, when Seward granted the passport.

Dispa ches from a reliable source say that inteen officers

2. Be it further ordained, That a duty of fifty cents upon
each and every bushel of grain, so distilled as aforesaid, is from Fort Warren, and would leave Boston for Fortress
Monroe on the 3d inst. The merchant seamen will also be

each and every businel of grain, so distinct as aforesaid, is hereby imposed by this ordinance.

3. Be it further ordained. That the Sheriffs of the several

TROOPS IN CANADA—COTTON FROM LIVERPOOL

general exchange of prisoners, including the privateers every bushel of grain he has so manufactured aforesaid into ardent spirits for the last twelve months. men, will soon be consummated. Seward has already or-

Lincolndom, but Seward thinks that there is no danger of

Seward publishes a letter saying that he allowed British troops to pass through Maine as the premptings of humanity.

The barque Trinity left Boston on Sunday with three hundred and eighty rank and file, and eleven officers of the Confederates for Fortress Monroe, to be exchanged.

The Canadian papers are discussing the policy of annex ing Maine to Canada. The New York Herald says that this policy will greatly accelerate the fortifications at Portland

There are fourteen thousand British troops in Canada. Fighteen hundred bales of Cotton reached New York on

tain a series of victories within sixty or ninety days, the European powers will recognize the Southern Confederacy, and destroy the blockade, which will entail a double war

The Northern papers urge the Governors to call out a quarter of a million of troops in view of the European

The Journal of Commerce thinks that foreign affairs authorizes a grave solicitude for the future. 'Another expedition is fitting out at Cairo-but its destina-

tion is unknown. The Federal war ship Vincent will soon leave for Port

Royal, to be used as a store ship. More English troops have reached Canada. The Lendon Herald says that a Southern victory at cer-

tain points will present a gloomy future for the North. English papers state that numerous letters have been received in that country from respectable Northern sources, praying for toreign intervention, on the score of humanity. A division of Yankee troops is now en route to Ship Island or Mobile, commanded by Com. Farragut.

Gen. Halleck has ordered Gov. Jackson's property to be confiscated. Gen. Halleck has ordered a number of his mutinous troops to Cairo, to work on the fortifications.

The Philadelphia Enquirer considers the Federal iron clad steamer Merrimac a failure. She was intended as a ram, but draws too much water and steers badly. ANOTHER FEDERAL FLEET SAILED SOUTHWARD.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 4th, 1862. The fleet at Old Point went to sea to-day, Southward bound. It is presumed this fleet is intended to co-operate either with the Burnside or the Port Royal fleet, on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 4th, 1862. A private letter from Savannah says that heavy firing GEN. ZOLLICOFFER'S REMAINS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 31st, 1862. received at our outposts this evening. They will reach here to-morrow under a military escort. FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 1st, 1862. The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer reached here to-day. when the Legislature adjourned. They were escorted from the depot by the military, Gove nor, State officers, members of the Logislature and citizens. The remains are lying in state at the capitol. The funeral will take place

The report of Lieut. Col. Waltrum, commanding the 15th Mississippi regiment at the battle of Fishing Creek, states that forty-three were killed, one hundred and fifty-three wounded, and twenty four missing from that regiment.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 3d, 1862. Gen. Beauregard and suite arrived here this evening. A heavy rain last night and to-day interferes with the enemy's plans.

The operator here sent no dispatch to Savannah stating

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1862.

Mr. Journal: I was very much surprised to see in yesterday's Journal, that only 476 volunteers have gone from Duplin county. According to the reports of the several Captains, when the draft took place, we had ent off 734. am the Adjutant of the regiment, and the above number was banded in to me.

JAMES B. CARR Report. The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the officers commanding the 34th Regiment of North Caro-

lina troops, asking that some steps may be inaugurated looking to the suppression, or to the material abatement of the distillation of the grain of the country, having had the subject under their consideration, ask leave to report. We confess that the subject now brought before us, and upon which we are called upon for an ex ression of opinion, The allies veh-mently of ject to the stone fleet blockade of Charleston, and the blockade will probably be impugned admitted prospective pecuniary interests involved on the nation.

> and delicate in some of its relations as it undoubtedly is, your committee would be wanting in moral firmness were they to attempt to shirk the question and give it the "goby." They are, then, unanimously of the opinion that the evil complained of has assumed such a degree of political importance as to demand some interposition, either for its suppression, or for its material abatement.

Political, as contradistinguished from civil laws, are un-

questionably those, and those alone, that should occupy the ime of this Convention; but even an evil per se, on its being made appear that it draws in its wake such serious political consequences—rises into such importance as to become a political evil, and being such, it is fairly brought within the purview of conventional interposition. If the question were purely a moral one, your committee would report it back as such, and ask to be disc arged from erals have sent after her. Four steamers, three sailing ves its further consideration; but when the evil complained of by the memorialists has assumed such overshadowing and gigantic proportions as to involve political consequences so serious as are those presented in the memorial of the officers now under consideration—when this very evil, in the language of the memorialists, "not only threatens the entire demoralization of the army," but, in the estimation of your Committee, renders it morally certain (if allowed to continue) that great distress will arise in consequence of the high price of breadstuffs, now so essentially necessary, not only for the support of the soldiery, but for their wives and children left behind; when superadded to this, we take into consideration the fact that, upon the southern borders of the State, many of the planters from the sea coast of sister State are already pressing in that direction, and that Constitution, is at Hampton Roads, and is expected to leave at any moment for Shin Island. these things are considered, your Committee unhesitatingly say, that the distillation of grain has now assumed a new,

All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. F. LEAK, Chairman.

fully recommend the following ordinance:

An Ordinance Imposing a Tax upon the Distillation of Grain into Ardent Spirits.

1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North THE YANKEE COMMISSIONELS—M DEBEDIAN AND SECRETARY SEWARD—PRIFONERS TO BE RE-LEASED FROM FORT WARREN.

The triangular of the same, That every person who, on the ratification of this ordinance, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, and for Russell and Lord.

The ships of war which had assembled at Gibraltar were ed by the authority of the same, That every person who, on the ratification of this ordinance, shall be the owner of any still or stills, or other implements in lieu of stills, and for Russell and Lord. RICHMOND, VA, Feb. 4th, 1862. The Yankee commissioners, Messie. Fish and Ames, are who shall have such still or stills, or implements as aforesaid, under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner or on his own account; and every person who, after the said ratification, shall use or intend to use any still or stills, or other implements aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or other implements aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall use or intend to use any still or stills, or other implements aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for and obtain from the collector or otherwise, shall apply for any other or otherwise, shall apply fo the said ratification, shall use or intend to use any still or mington, N. C, and Mrs. Kerr, of Favanrah, arrived at appointed by virtue of this ordnance, for the county in which such person resides, (or the deputy of such collector, duly authorized) a license for the using such still or salls, s released through the French Minister, but or other implements aforesaid, which license shall be granted for any term not exceeding one year, upon such owner or agent executing and delivering unto the said collector assport to go to Europe. Seward endorsed upon or his deputy, a boad, with one or more securities, to the satisfaction of such collector or deputy, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the payment of the tax or duty imposed by this ordinance, which shall fail due and be with Emperor Napoleon, and showed him listed at the same time as other taxes now imposed by law, or sement. The Emperor said that he should consider the said bond shall be in the name of the State of North Consideration that the said bond shall be used to be said and the said bond what be in the name of the State of North carolina, with the condition that it shall be void upon the payment of the tax hereby imposed; and if any person shall, after twenty days from the ratification of this ordinance, use or cause to be used any such still or stills, or other importance to be used any such still or stills, or other implements aforesaid, in distilling spirituous liquors Washington and applied to Seward for a from grain, or shall be the owner of, or have under his su-Wilmington, but Seward refused it. The next perintendence, either as owner, agent or otherwise, any lay the French Minister called on Seward and showed his such still or stills, or other implements as aforesaid, which, agrees, when Seward granted the passport.

Mr. de Bebian has applied to the Federal Congress for pay the sum of one hundred dollars, together with double the amount of duties which would have been payable, had Disparches from a reliable source say that fifteen officers such license been taken out as aforesaid, with costs of suit.

counties of this State be, and they are hereby appointed collectors to collect the duties by this ordinance imposed, in their respective counties, and as such collectors, to grant icense for distilling as aforesaid, and that they institute suit XCHANGE OF PRISONERS—ENGLISH NEWS AT THE NORTH—BRITISH TROOPS PASSING THROUGH Name of the State of North Carolina, in any court having

jurisdiction thereof.
4. Be it further ordained, That each and every manufacturer of spirits from grain, shall, at the time of giving in his other tax able property, make an exhibit, upon oath, of the THE HERALD FEARS THAT EUROPE WILL RE-COGNIZE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, &c., &c. the time set forth in this ordinance, up to the time of giving in his taxables, and after which, he shall annually exhibit as aforesaid, and upon oath as aforesaid, a true and correct Advices from Washington City to the 3d inst., state that statement at the time he lists his property, of each and

men, will soon be consummated. Seward has already cr-dered a large number to be liberated, and others will follow agent or agents, as aforesaid, shall fail to make such return at an early day, and be sent South. A number of them reached Norfolk last night.

The recent English news is causing much commotion in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

6. Be it further ordained, That if any such owner or owners, agent or agents, as are now required by the fourth section of this ordinance to make such returns, shall falsely, maliciously, and corruptly take such oath, he or she is hererisdiction of the offence.
7. Be it further ordained. That in all cases where suits are brought on the bonds for the penalties and duties here by

imposed, the said suits shall be triable at the return term unless continued for good cause, on oath of the party asking for a continuance, and no plea by the defendant shall be heard unless the same shall be on oath, showing merits. 8. Be it further ordained, That if any collector appoint ed by this ordinance shall fail to make all such return as b this ordinance he is required to make, or when made, shall fail to pay over the monies by hlm collected in virtue of this ordinance, or shall wilfully make any false return, for every such tailure or false return he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be seed for by the Comptroller, in the name of the State, in the Superior Court of Wake county; and the said collector shall be further liable for double the amount of duties by him collected by virtue of this ordinance, to be recovered in the name of the state, by suit as aforesaid, in the said Superior Court of Wake county, and in all such suits against said collector, his secu-

n his bond as Sheriff shall be liable. year thereafter, and no longer.

THE "EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE."-We have the evidence before us that two schooners, laden with valuable cargoes, arrived safely at Confederate ports within the last forty-eight hours, in spite of Mr. Lincoln's vigilant

fleets. We have reliable information of a still stronger case.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 3rd inst., contains the A private dispatch from Bowling Green says that the re- following extracts from the New York Herald of the mains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Col. Bailie Peyton, Jr., were 1st inst., relative to the Foreign news brought over by the steamer Africa from Liverpool, with dates to the 19th ultimo:

> The Commissioners of Customs have received orders to The Commissioners of Customs have received orders to permit the exportation of all articles of war munitions against which the prohibition was recently issued. It is said the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, having memoralized Earl Russell against the blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Farl Russell, in response, stated that he sent despatches to Lord Lyons, in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered imsummation of the act would lead to the beief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that, after the design was carried out, he sent another despatch to Washington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at

any other port. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says "it is no secret that the South has its active and intelligent agents in London, as well as its 'officially' recogized envoys, and that they are straining every nerve t force the Government into some action or policy that will tend to alienate England further from the North, and bring her into closer relations with the South." He says, in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston :- "It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the Great Powers had at all surprise me to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the French Government is in communication with ours on the subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise." The Guardian in an editorial on the matter, is strongly of opinion that the Reitish Concernment with with the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that England will not, if she can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at any other port of the Rebel States.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general condemnation which the stone blockade was receiving, and says: "The barbarities now practiced by the United States Government are equally bracing the energies of the South, and rousing the European Governments to a common sectiment of indig-We hard! know why Europe has hitherto acted one hand, as well as from the generally received, and not now controverted opinion, that with immortality as immor-suffering than she showed towards Holland in 1832. Holand was not guity of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet, but France and Great Britain, as soon as the Be gians showed that they could hold their own, and the war grew destructive to commerce and general security, unhesitatingly recognized the independence of Belgium."

The London Times, in an editorial on the sespension of tion to the following, which written long years ago seems specie payments in America, argues that there can be no comparison between the circumstances under which England resorted to similar measures in 1797 and those which would be useless to argue matters with the Americans, and proceeds to show the dangers of the step for the benefit of English readers. The article concludes as follows:

'If the war is safe to last even one year longer, what will, be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year? We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial carastrophe a beginning of the end. With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration."

The rumored loss of the Parana was causing great uneasiness in Eugland; but, from the vague nature of the rumor,

The Adelaide, steamer, which had put back to Plymouth, experienced very severe weather in the Atlantic, and at one time was in great danger. She would have to discharge her military stores and disembark her troops, in order to repair damages. The Daily News sums up a review of Mr. Seward's despatch on the Trent affair, with the remark that "although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main posi-

strong hopes were entertained that it would prove unfound

tions are certainly based on acknowledged legal princi-In regard to the report that the celebrated frigate Warrior was to join the North American fleet, it is explained that the Warrior was to embark supernumeraries for the Medfor conventional interposition, and to this end they respectthe warner was to embark supernumeranes for the Mediterranean and West India Stations, and convey them to Lisbon. On arriving there she will transfer those for the North American and West India squadron to the Edgar, which would sail immediately afterwards to join the squadron of Admiral Milne, while the Warrior would await fur-

ther instructions at Lisbon.

The ships of war which had assembled at Gibraltar were

Russell and Lord Lyons.
On the 31st December, Lord Lyons encloses a copy of a note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Fed-British schooner (the James Campbell) captured for breach ordered or allowed it." Mr. Seward then requests the Secretary of the Navy to

give such orders as may tend to prevent a repetition of the The next case refers to the circumstances of an oath have ing been exacted as a condition of release by the command er of the United States steamer, from three British seamen captured for breach of blockade, to the effect that they should undertake not to be employed in a similar proceed ing for the future. Mr. Seward, again addressing the Secretary of the Federal navy, strongly condemns this act, and eleases the seamen from the obligation taken by them. THE TUSCARORA AND THE NASHVILLE.

The TUSCARORA AND THE RASHVILLE.

The sudden departure of the United States frigate Tuscarora from Southampton, on the 15th, led to all sorts of conjectures, but they were set at rest by the return of the vessel to her moorings, after an absence of about twenty-four hours. During the night of her absence she anchored off Lesse, just outside Calshot Castle, and afterwards steamed through the Needles. Notwithstanding the reported transthrough the Needles. Notwithstanding the reported transfer of the steamer Nashville to English owners, she continued to fly the Rebel flag and penant, and no sale of her had been recorded at the Admiralty. It was, nevertheless, believed that she had become English property.

The London Times publishes a letter from "R Semmes,

The London Times publishes a letter from "R Semmes, Commander, Confederate States Navy," dated on board the Sumter, at Cadiz, January 19th, in defence of his ship "against the scurrilous and cowardly attack made upon her by Mr. Gideon Welles," in his report as Secretary of the Navy. The latter defends the course of the Sumter, chuckles over her escapes from the great force sent against her, and is particularly bitter in invectives and satire against

Secretary Welles.
The Commissioners of Customs had been instructed to permit the free exportation of the articles that were prohibited from being exported in the proclamations of 30th November and 4th December.

An accident buried two hundred persons in a coal pit near Shields, on the 17th inst. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs on the 17th:

"I have just reture ed from Bartley, New Pit, where 200
men and lads are buried. The shaft has been closed up
through the huge beam of the pum; ing engine falling down the pit yesterday. It carried the timber and the wood work down, and thus blocked the up and down east shafts.

The falling timber killed five out of eight men who were being drawn up in a cage at the time. The men and lads working below at the time of the accident have been buried forty-eight hours, not withstanding the greatest exertions t relieve them on the part of the ablest men in the coal trade The working seam is filling with water, and no doubt the horses which are worth five hundred pounds, are already drowned. Means have been employed for securing good ventilation, and I was sesured by the best authorities before I left to night, that the strongest hopes may be entertained that the yard seam would be reached, and the men and lade rescued before morning. The three men saved hung by the cage in the shaft eight hours before they were rescued."

FRANCE
The Paris correspondent of the London Times reports that the Emperor had decided that henceforth no advertisement shall be given to any of the important journals, with out previous examination and discussion before the Counci

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post writes as follows:—"It appears that Mr. Dayton, the American Minister at Paris, sent in a list of some twenty or thir ty American c tizens for presentation at the Tuilleries or New Year's day. The representative of the United States thereupon received a note from M. Trouvenel, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting to know what was the rank and social position of the gentlemen and ladies who desired the

honor of being presented to their Imperial Majesties "I believe I am correct in saying that Mr. Dayton simply replied that the persons for whose presentation he had ap-plied were ladies and gentlemen who would be received by the President of the United States. It resulted that no Americans were presented at all at the reception in ques 9. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force until the termination of the present war, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

Then the France was Brown and the label.

Americans were presented at an at the reception in question. I believe that the presence at Court, on former occasions, of some persons of American origin rearcely presented at an at the reception in question. I believe that the presence at Court, on former occasions, of some persons of American origin rearcely presented at an at the reception in question.

The Emperor had been slightly wounded in the neck by some stray shots from a gun, while out shooting.

The Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes on the 17th

The Allies bring very important intelligence, dated on the 19th inst, (two days later, relative to the new phase in which the rulers of England and France were then disposed I wo Confederate ports, closely watched, sent to sea, during the last week, five merchant vessels, each; and from one of them the whole five went out in a single night!

And yet, John Bull, though starving for want of southern products, is preaching up the sanctity of blockade of Charleston harbor, and hint that in consequence of this act the entire blockade of the Southern ports is likely to be impugned by the great Powders of Europe, with a view to its annihilation.

Beautiful Weapon.—A few days ago we were

BEAUTIFUL Weapon.—A few days ago we were shown one of a number of rifles finished at the C. S. Armory here. It is much the same, in general appearance, as the U. S. rifle for some years past made at Harper's Ferry and at Springfield, Mass; but for certain improvements, in the matter of sword bayonet, Maynard primer, and perfection of finish in all parts, it must be pronounced very far superior. The back-sights are set for 300 and 500 yards.

Altogether, we think it the handsomest specimen of small-arms, rifle or musket, we have ever seen—reflecting the greatest credit upon all concerned in its manufacture.—Fay. Observer, 3rd inst.

With thunders in its womb:

Are ye so blind ye can not see The omens in the sky?

Are ye so deal ye can not hear The tramp of foemen nigh?

Are ye so deal ye can not hear the interference of England, The whips and scorms of men the precedent set in the case of the interference of England, The world of Penn?

Are ye so deal ye can not hear The whips and scorms of men the precedent set in the case of the interference of England, The world of Penn?

Are ye so deal ye can not hear The twist of the war between Greece and Turkey in later of men that the region of the war between Greece and Turkey in later of men the precedent set in the case of the interference of England, The manufacture of The whips and scorms of men the precedent set in the case of the interference of England, The repeal of Turkey to accede to the propositions of the neutrals brought on the battle of Navarino, in which the Turkish fleet was destroyed. It is alleged that the rebus of the South will gladly accept of this intervention, in which the English for land and life, for child and wife, with naked steel in hand?

Secondary of the present day. The tone of all the English few days a large quantity of wrecked material, consisting of blocks, spars, &c., have been picked up in ear this harbor. These articles have undoubted come

A private letter from Savannah says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River, South Carolina, on Monday morning, which lasted over four hours. It was supposed to be an engagement with the enemy's gun-boats.

A passenger says that a Confederate officer at Savannah stated that our batteries had attacked and destroyed one of the enemy's gun-boats.

A private letter from Savannah says that heavy firing following communication:

Messrs. Editors Nashville Union & American: Brigadier General G. J. Pillow being advised of a change of circum-stances at Columbus, Kentucky, has withdrawn his resignation. He has been very ill for some days past, and is stated that our batteries had attacked and destroyed one of the compliments paid to the Emperor by the Lincoln war, and others that are more with the private of the Lincoln war, and others that are more of the compliments paid to the Emperor by the London papers for his action on the American question, we entertain the opinion that his Imperial Majesty's mind inclines in favor of the febel cause.

GUS. A. HENRY, A. A. General.

Liverpool still continued to be placarded with papers calling on the people not to accord any public reception to biason and Slidell.

The presence of Slidell was anxiously looked for in Paris, while the London Ferald, the organ of the opposition, attempts a defence of the public character and conduct of both the proven in order to render them acceptable to the page of the two countries.

both the proys in o der to render them acceptable to the people of the two countries.

England is progressing with her preparations for an immense n tal and military display in South America. Twelve hundred tens of shell and shot were shipped at Woolwich, on the 17th inst., for Canada, and a number of transports were lying off in order to take a like freight on board.—Orders had been given for the manufacture of 2 millions of Minnie bullets weekly at Woolwich, to go on until countermanded. Admiral sir R. Dacres, in the frigate Edgar, it to join Admiral Milne at Helifax.

The British government has removed the prohibition of the export of saltpetre.

he export of saltpetre. The financial policy of Secretary Chase is again assailed in the most vehement manner by the leading London jour-

While the plans of General McClellan are being carried out at all points, after the fashion of the anaconda's em-brace—as described by the leading rebell organ at Rich-mend—the movements of the Army of the Potomac are still retarded by the miserable condition of the reads, which absolutely prohibits the advance of artillery, cavalry, or wegous of stores and ammunition. Hence we have nothing of moment to record from that pertien of the theatre of General Entler's expedition, with the troops on board the

Constitution, has been ordered to leave Hampton Roads as soon as possible for Ship Island, at the routh of the Minsissippi, and it is not improbable that she will start to-morrow

The men are now in excellent health, after their brief

row The men are now in excellent health, after their brief rest at Fortress Monroe.

The government is actively engaged in forwarding projects for the capture of the rebel privateer Sumter, which has just been compelled by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and has gone for protection to Gibraltar. Four steamers and three sailing vessels are now put on her track, and the Constellation is fitting out at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for the same duty. The career of this mischievous pirate will, therefore, probably be very soon brought to a close.

A Prophette Poem. Under this caption the New Orleans Delta refers to Ballad written six or seven years ago by the gifted Joseph Brenan, then one of the editors of that paper. -Brenan has long since died of consumption, and his poetry has slept a sleep as silent as his ashes, until now that the circumstances of the times have drawn atten-

A Ballad for the Young South.

BY JOSEPH BRENAN. Men of the South! ou foes are up In fierce and grim array;
Their sable banner laps the air—
An insult to the day! The Saints of Cromwell rise again In sanctimon ous hordes, Hiding behind the garb of peace A million ruthless swords From North, from East and West they seek The same disastrous goal, With Christ upon their lying lip, And Satan in the soul; Mocking with ancient Shibboleth,

And we alone are Saints Men of the South! Look up-behold The deep and sullen gloom Which darkens o'er your sunny land With thunder in its womb! Are ye so blind ye can not see

'To the Saints of Heaven was Empire given,

All wise and just restraints-

The omens in the sky? Are ye so deaf ye can not hear The tramp of feemen nich! Are ye so dull ye will endure The whips and scorn of men Who hide the heart of Titus Oates Beneath the words of Penn?

Are ye so base that, foot to foot, Ye will not gladly stand For land and life, for child and wife, With naked steel in hand? A preacher to the pulpit comes,
And calls upon the crowd,
For Southern creeds and Southern hopes,

Beside the prayer-book on his desk The bullet mould is seen, And near the Bible's golden class The dagger's stealthly sheen; The simple tale of Bethlehem No more is fondly told, For every pries ly surplace drags

To weave a bloody shroud.

Too heavily with gold;
The blessed Cross of Calvary Becomes a sign of bale, Like that which played when Chieftains raised

"Down with the laws our fathers made! They bind our hearts no more; Down with the stately edifice Cemented by their gore! Forget the legends of our race-Efface each wise decree-Americans must kneel as slaves, 'Till Africans are free! Out on the mere Caucasian blood Of Tenton Celt or Gaul-The stream which springs from Niger's source Must triumph over all

So speaks a solemn Sesator Within these halls to-day, Which echoed erst the thunderburst Of Webster and of Clay! Hark to the howling demagogues-A fierce and ravenous pack — With nostrils prone, and bark and bay, Which run upon our track!
The waddling bull-pup Hale—the cur Of Massachusetts breed-

The moping mongrel, sparsely crossed With Puritanic seed— The Boston bards who join the chase With genuine besgle chime, And Eumner, snarling pood e pet, Of virgins past their prime; And even the slut's of Women's Rights— Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, all—

Are yelping shrill against us still, And hunger for our fall! Look North, look East, look West—the scene
is blackening all around—
The Negro Cordon, year by year,
Is fast and faster bound;
The black line crossed—the sable flag

Surrounded by a host— Our outpost forced, our sentinels Asleep upon their posts; Our brethren's life-blood flowing free To stain the Kansas soil, And shed in vain, while pious thieves Are fattening on our toil! Look North, look West, the omisous sky

And from the East comes hurrylng up A sweeping thunder rack! Men of the Eouth! ye have no kin
With favatics or fools;
You are not bound by blood or birth

Is moonless, starless, black,

To Massachusetts rules.

A hundred nations gave their blood
To feed those healthful springs,
Which blend the seed of Jacques Bonhomme With that of Bourbon kings;
The Danish pluck and sailor-craft,
The Huguenotic will,
The Norman's grace and chivalry,

The German's steady skill. The German's steady SKIII,
The fiery Celt's impassioned thought,
Inspire the Southern heart;
Who have no room for bigot gloom,
Or, pious plunder's art!

Sons of the brave! the time has come To bow the haughty crest, Or staud alone, despite the threats Of North, or East, or West? And not for puling words—
The hour has passed for platform prate—
It is the time for swords;
And by the fame of John Calhoun,
To honest truth be true;

And by old Jackson's iron will, Now do what ye can do! By all ye love and all ye hope. Be resolute and proud, And make your flag a symbol high Of triumph, or a shroud!

Men of the South! Look up—behold The deep and sullen gloom Which darkens o'er your sunny land, With thunders in its womb!

GEN. PILLOW.—The Nashville Union publishes the sind a recognition of the independence of the South by from the Lincoln stone first sunk near this port, and France and England.

Histore you will like the condition of food for man and beast—the uncertain prospects of pease and cetton—the absolute necessity of feeding those who are ighting our battles, their faulties who may be dependent on us, and ourselves—all these considerations should impel the planters of the South, this year, to try the full capacity of their lands in the way of provision crops, especially corn. Let "King Cotton" stand saide for a while, until his worthier brother, corn, receives our attention! With the crop of cotton already on hand, and the prospects before us, we think our readers would do wisely to plant a double crop of corn and a half crop of cotton—putting the latter only on their most suitable cotton lands. Prepare for the corn crop now—leave no waste spot that will produce a single stalk—put in every hill possible! Plow deep—manure heavily, and plant as early as you safely can. Plant more than you ever did before! If you have plenty of corn, you need want for nothing—it will make you meat as well as bread, and it will bring you money, also.

The South is now at a critical period of her history—at a point upon the turn of which depends her future success, and if we are ever to be the great and independent people we ought to be, we must reform and improve our agriculture! Strong in this—rich in all that goes to sustain life—with an abundance of food for man and beast, and a determination to think and act for ourselves hereafter, we can bid the world defiance, and go calmly to work out our destiny. Let us, then most earnestly urge our readers to commence the planting operations of 1862 with a full determination to produce (so far as possible) the necessaries of life from their own lands—to be economical in everything, and to avail themselves of information that can possibly aid in their glorious calling.

in their glorious calling. THE ENEMY.—The glass revealed yesterday no new movement among the Federal vessels lying in the cut north of the river, beyond an addition to the number. Some imagine they have moved pearer to the river, but we could discover no material change in their position. Persons familiar with the water courses in that locality, say they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in a river beyond that does not communicate with

can readily command the main passage.

We have also heard it stated, by persons who ought to know, that portions of Mud River, which leads from Wall's Cut into Savannah River, goes dry at threequarters ebb, and that if the Yankee gunboats should pass all obstructions, they would not be able to come

Nothing new from other points on the coast. Savannah Republican, 3d inst.

THE STEAMER CALHOUN .- We now learn, says the New Orleans Bulletin, that the reported destruction by fire of the steamer Calhoun was incorrect. When she was abandoned, the Captain had set her on fire, but it appears that the Yankees shortly after boarded her and took possession of the boat and cargo. Her cargo consisted of fifty thousand pounds of powder, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre, four hundred sacks of coffee and a quantity of block tin, etc. Mr. Frank Scott, one of ber passengers, obtained a passport from Gen. Duncan, at Fort Jackson, and boarded the U. S. frigate Colorado, for the purpose of demanding his baggage, he being a British subject. The commander of that wessel treated Mr. Scott courteously, sent him in his boat to the Calhoun, where he found his baggage and brought it up to the city.

BOMBARDMENT OF RED BLUFF .- In our telegraphic column will be found a despatch from Savannah, alluding to heavy firing which had been heard in the direc-tion of Red Bluff. We have been at some pains to ascertain what really did occur, and are enabled to present

the following statement of the facts: The firing which seems to have created so great a sensation in Sayannah, was from the enemy's guns. A little before eleven o'clock, the Yankees-1. e., sailors, for it is thought that no soldiers were aboard-approached Red Bluff in two steamers and two gunboats, and began their old amusement of shelling the neighborbood. Their fire was exceedingly severe, and was maintained, almost without intermission, from eleven o'clock, a. m, until one o'clock, p. m. The enemy succeeded in burning all the houses within their reach; but we are gratified to say, that nobody was hurt. Our troops had Sugar 14 to 20. Rye \$1 to \$1 25. Rice 40 to 50. Whiskey all left Ked Bluff some days ago. Mary of the shells \$1 25. and round shot of the gunboats were picked up at a distance of fully three miles from the muzzles which had

sent them forth. Red Bluff have been removed by the enemy, and that their sailors are now engaged in taking soundings of give him a call.

To the relative has been removed by the enemy, and that their sailors are now engaged in taking soundings of give him a call.

H. H. REGISTER. the neighboring channels. It is almost needless to say that our boys keep a bright lookout.

Charleston Mercury, 4th inst. FROM SKIDAWAY AND TYBEE .- We have nothing important from below to-day. A courier who left the batteries at Skidaway at ten o'clock yesterday morning, reports that at that time there were seventeen Federal vessels anchored off that point. Our batteries expected an attack early yesterday morning, but up to the time the courier left, the Federals remained at anchor out of

reach of our guns. From Tybee we have nothing new. The steamer Leesburg went to Fort Pulaski yesterday morning, carrying a quantity of provisions. She has not yet returned, but no attempt was made to cut her off. The steaner St. John's left yesterday afternoon with another cargo of provisions for the Fort.

Savannah News, Jan 31st.

FROM BELOW .- The steamer Leesburg returned from Fort Pulaski last evening, having succeeded in landing at the Fort another cargo of provisions. She was not interrupted in her passage down or up the river by the Federals., She reports having seen three or four vessels

in Wall's cut. The steamer St. John's went yesterday morning to the The steamer St. John's went yesterday morning to the Skidaway batteries, with provisions, and returned yesterday evening. The same number of Kederal yessels terday evening. The same number of Kederal yessels terday evening. The same number of Federal vessels reported off the batteries were still at anchor outside at the time she left, four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The with according to law. weather was thick and foggy, and little could be seen. Savannah News, 1st inst.

FROM FORT PULASKI .- The steamer Leesburg left the city yesterday morning and proceeded to Fort Pulaski with a quantity of provisions. She reached the fort without any cifficulty, and, although the two Yankee vessels at Wall's cut saw her, they did not open fire upon her. While the Leesburg was lying at the South side of the fort the Yankees honored her with three shots from their rifled gun on the Martello tower, all of which fell short about a mile. The shots were returned from the fort.

The Leesburg had on board a number of troops to protect her in case of an attack by the Federal gunboats. She returned to the city last evening. Savannah News, Jan. 31st.

In Manchester, S. C., on the 22d inst., by Rev. M. Puckett. Mr. JAMES W. MEARES, of Colleton, S. C., to Miss L. E. WAY, of Wilmington, N. C.
In Lower Southwest, on the 29th ult., at the residence of Mis. L. Gray, by H. H. Sandlin, Esq., Mr. CASON CAPPS, to Mis. SENA HORN, all of Onslow county, N. C.

At his residence in Memphis, on Monday, the 16th of December, 1861, after a brief illness of four days, Mr. ARTHUR MABSON, aged sixty-nine years.

In this town, on the evening of the 31st of January, FRANCIE COLEMAN, infantson of Capt. S. D. and Annie Thruston, seed two years.

Rest, little sufferer, from all thy pains: the thorns of earth pierced too roughly thy tender feet; now they tread the flowery paths of Heaven. Sad mother, bereaved father, in one short year robbed of both your treasures.—Side by side their bodies sleep in the cold grave; but hand in hand their spirits wander beside the still waters, and amid the blissful groves of Paradise.

HANING been detailed by order of General J. G. Walker, as Recruiting Officer for Company B, 3d Infantry N. C. S. T., I will attend the following places for that

Try N. C. S. T., I will attend the following places for that purpose, viz:

CLINTON, SAMPSON C. H.—February 17, 18, 19.

WILMINGTON—February 26, 27, 28, and March 5, 6, 7.

ONSLOW C. H.—March 2, 3, 4.

DUPLIN COUNTY—February 10th to March 10th, inclusive, and in my absence, I. B. Kelly, Eq., will attend to any who may wish to enlist.

A bounty of \$50 will be paid each recruit by the Confederate States, and \$15 by the State of North Carolina upon the first muster after enlisting. Each recruit is also entitled to commutation for rations until supplied by the government.

ernment.

Transportation furnished each Recruit from home to camp. The company is stationed on the Potomac River, near Acquia Creek, Va., in comfortable Winter quarters.

Any information will be given on inquiry.

J. B. BROWN, Lieut.,

Co. "B," 3d Reg't N. C. S. T.,

Recruiting Officer. 24-t8M129-3t. Peb. 6th, 1863.

ADDRESS GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESETTERIAN CHURCH, CHURCHES OF JESUS CHRIST For sale at KRILLEY'S Book Store.

EAGLE BUTTONS, selling at

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS, FEBRUARY 5. WILMINGTON MARKETS, FEBRUARY 5.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in active demand for butchering purposes, and prices rule high. None of consequence have been brought to market for a few weeks past, and the stockhas become nearly or quite worked off. We quote at 8½ to 10 cents per lb., according to quality.

BEESWAX sells at 20 a 22 cents per lb.

BACON—Begins to arrive rather more freely, though the stock on market is still quite light. We quote small transactions at 18 a 20 cents for hog round, and 20 a 21 cents per lb. for hams.

b. for hams.

Butten—Sells slowly at 40 to 50 cents per lb.

Candles—Adamantine 60 cents, and Tallow 28 to 30 cents

per lb.

('ORN MEAL.—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and we note a brisk demand. Selling from the granaries at \$1 per bushel, in lots to suit.

Eggs.—Are brought in pretty freely, and are selling at 16

to 18 cents per dozen.

FLOUR—The market is very well supplied at present with

State brands, and for the past week or two has ruled quite dull. We quote sma'l sales at \$8 75 to \$9 for superfine, and \$9 25 to \$9 50 per bbl. for family.

GRAIN—There is no CORN worthy of report coming in, and the stock in dealer's hands continues barely adequate for present wants. We notice a brisk demand, and quote

for present wants. We notice a brisk demand, and quote at 80 a 85 cents per bushel. There is also a fair enquiry for WHEAT, OATS and PEAS, and high prices could be obtained.

LARD—Sells at 18 a 20 cents per 1b., as in quantity and uality.

Molasses—New Orleans. 70 a 75 cents per gallon.

the main channel; yet, vessels occupying the position

SUGAR—New Orleans is in moderate supply, and sells slowly. We quote in bbls. at 11½ cents for brown, 12½ cts. for yellow, 14 cents for clarified, and 16 a 17 cents per lb. for white.

Constitutes to be in this definite, and sense to \$4 per bushel.

SHEETINGS, 20 cents per yard by the bale.

YARNS—Nos. 5 to 10, 30 cents per lb.

Tallow is quick of sale at 16 a 18 cents per lb. WHISKEY, \$1 50 to \$1 60 per gallon for common. FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 3 .- Bacon-New, 14 to 16. Beef By retail, 5 to 10. Beeswax 20 cts. Candles - Fayette-ville mould 35. Corn—Ready sales are made at \$1 05 to \$1 10. Cotton—Last sales at 8 75 to 9 37½. Cotton Bagging—30 cts. Flour—Family \$8 50, Super \$8 25. Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8. Iron—Swedes 15; American 10 to 12½. Molasses—Retailing at 75 to \$1. Nails—\$14 to \$15

Wheat \$1 40 to \$1 60 per bushel-supply not equal to the Corn 80 cents, and coming in more freely in consequence

Whiskey declined to 90 cents and \$1 per gallon.

Molasses 65 cts. by the barrel, and 75 by retail. Sugar
61 to 13 by the hhd. and bbl. Salt \$15 per sack, but little
if any in market. Coffee 75 cts per pound. Bagging 30 cts

YOUNG NEGROES WANTED. THE subscriber desires to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, boys and girls, for which he will

THIS INSTITUTION will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further in-terruption of duties need be apprehended.

ALEX. OLDHAM. (Successor to Stokley, & Oldham.)

DEALER IN GRAIN, PROPRIETOR OF THE CAPE
FEAR CORN AND FLOUR MILLS, AND COMMIS-

TO ARRIVE ON CONSIGNMENT. 219 BBLS. FLOUR;
12 bags Dried Fruit; 12 bags Dried France,
500 bushels Seed Cats;
10 boxes Tobacco;
18 bushels Irish Potatoes. For sale by
ALEX. OLDHAM.

Shorts, Ground Pea Meal, &c., &c. For sale by Feb. 5th ALEX. OI DHAM. AND committed to the jail of New Hanover county

W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff.

FOR THE WAR! THE DUPLIN RIFLES want Recruits. The State

pays a bounty of \$15 to every man who enlists for the war, and the Confederate States give an additional bounty of Fifty Dollars. Any person desirous of joining this company. can apply to Capt. T. S. KENAN, Jan. 27—120-tf. at Kenansville, N. C.

200 Bbls. Flour; 50 Bags very choice Family Flour; 300 Bushels Planting Potatoes;

chasers. SUGARS--SUGARS, &c. 20 HHDS. New Orleans Magnolia White Sugar; " Concession superior Yellow;
Granulated;
prime and choice Brown Suga 75 " prime and choice Brown Sugar 500 lbs. N. Carolina hard Soap;

150 bags Flour; 400 "Reeses' Manipulated Guano. W. H. MCRARY & CO. Jan. 23, 1862. COTTON HALF HOSE, at BALDWIN'S. ONEY BELTS, at

BALDWIN'S. LOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, at JOUTHS' UNDER GARMENTS, at BALDWIN'S. VARPET BLANKETS, at BALDWIN'S. MILITARY OVERCAOTS, at BALDWIN'S. Feb. 4, 1862. CHOE PEGS at

WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF LEATHER at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF SKINS at WILSON'S. A LL KINDS OF OIL at WILSON'S. CHOE FINDINGS at WILSON'S. WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF SHOT at WILSON'S. OOL CABDS at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF SADLLES at WILSON'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIPT having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of New Hanover, qualified as Administrator of the estate of C. D. N. Foy, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly anthenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in her of their recovery. All who are indebted to the estate, are notified to make payment immediately.

NICH'S RIXON, Administrator.

Jan. 14th, 1862

OSNABURGS, 21 a 22½ cents per yard.

POTATORS—Irish \$1 50 to \$2 25 per bushel, and \$5 a \$5 50 per bbl. Sweet 75 to 90 cents per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in demand, and prices rule high. Fowls sell at 75 to 30 cents for live ones, and 12½ cents per lb. for dressed. Turkeys sell at 15 a 16 cents per lb. for dressed.—PORK—Fresh is brought in slowly from the country, and sells from centre 12½ at 4 cents per lb. PEA NUTS—Are in demand, and sell from carts and wagons at 90 cents to \$1 per pushel, as in quality.

RICE—Clean sells from store at 4 a 44 cents per lb.

SALT—Continues to be in fair demand, and sells at \$3 75

per Keg. Shot—None. Pork—Sells readily at 12½. Peas \$1 to to \$1 15. Rye \$1 75 to \$2. Oats 60. Salt—Liver-pool \$22 to \$24 per sack. Sound \$4 to \$6 per bushel, according to quality. Spirits—Peach Brandy, \$2 50; N. C. Apple, \$1; N. C. Whiskey, \$1 50. Sugars—Heavy stock on hand. Common brown by the hhd. 10; good 11 to 12½; Thits 15 to 17. Spirits Turnenting—18 to 19 cents. Tallow white 16 to 17. Spirits Turpentine—18 to 19 cents. Tallow—20 to 22. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40. Cotton Yarns are worth \$1 50 by the bale. Sheetings have advanced.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 3.—Cotton in demand and prices have an upward tendency. We put our quotations at 84 for good middling, 72 to 8 for middling, and 7 to 72 for low middling. About 250 bales were sold last week.

Flour dull at \$3 75 to \$4 per sack—market tolerably well

of advanced prices.

Peas scarce and in demand at 75 cents. Oats 50. A few lots of new Bacon were sold—we quote it at 18 to 20 cents. Lard 18. Pork 11 to 12.

er yard .- Democrat. SALISBURY, Feb. 3.— pples \$1. Bacon (old) 20 to 22. Bran 75 to 80 cts., per 100 lbs. Corn 60 to 65. Four \$3 75 to \$3 874. Lard 14 to 16. Linsey 65 to 70. Jeans \$1 to \$1 25. Pork \$9 to \$10. Peas 65 to 70. Molasses 75 to 85.

Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Feb. 6th, 1862. 24-3m\*

For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.

Jan. 30, 1862. [Th] 124 24-2m-1taw

SION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 5th YORN, Meal, Hominy, Flour, Rice Straw, Wheat, Bran,

WORTH & DANIEL. 4 NORTH WATER STREET, H AVE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—

200 Boxes Talk W Candles;

3 Bbis. very old N. C. Peach Brandy;

50 "large September Mullets;

12 Cases Tokay Wine;

50 "Ground Coffee. For sale in lots to suit pur-

600 lbs. Steam Refined Candy; 50 bbls. Holt's Family Flour (expected);

A LL KINDS OF HARNESS at WILSON'S. LL KINDS OF OIL at WILSON'S. ALL KINDS OF MILITARY TRAPPINGS at JAMES WILSON'S Oil, Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment. Feb. 4.—d&w. No. 5 Market street.

A friend writing on business from Marion Cour House, South Carolina, says the following, among other

things: "Just here let me say that the Journal brings the latest news by eight or ten hours that we receive, but strange (?) indeed is it, that when any news of importance that has not been published in other papers, is published in the Journal, that copy is sure not to make its appearance for a day or two after it is due. We trust that you will look after our interest, and hereafter when such is the case, mail an extra copy for some one

We trust that it will not be necessary for us to call attention to this matter again, but that our papers will be promptly delivered to these who do subscribe, and not to those who do not subscribe.

THE ACCOUNTS from the Somerset disaster still con- army. tinne to be conflicting, although all acknowledge that it | We understand that part of General Beauregard's counts had made it out to be.

But the conflict of the different stories applies mainly the truth of which we presume there is no doubt. to those told in reference to the conduct of Major General Crittenden, the first hints being understood as pointing to his unfortunate habits, while as time rolls on there are not wanting those who charge deliberate never heard of any more than if he had subsided, or been treachery, and even name \$47,000 as the amount of the subjected to a fire in the rear, of the most irresistible alleged bribe.

Naturally enough there is, and has been, great excitement in Nashville, and indeed all through Tennessee, occasioned by the reverse to the Confed erate arms, and also by the loss of a public man so high in the confidence of the people of the State as General Zollicoffer. Besides, when an affair of this character occurs, the public indignation will seek some victim upon whose head it can pour forth its vials. We have seen how fatal defeat has been to the Northern Generals. We can hardly expect that it would not be very trying even to Confederate Generals. General Crittenden is the scape goat now, and although there is too much reason to fear that there must have been criminal bungling, if not inebriety in the conduct of that officer on the occasion of the Mill Spring fight, still we cannot but think that in the excited state of publie feeling in Tennessee, serious injustice is done to Gen. Crittenden, and charges made and credited derogatory to his loyalty, which upon investigation will turn out to know certainly that the Burnside expedition, or what is

The Nashville correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, writing under date of the 25th, gives some of the reports current at that time in Nashville. One of these was told on the street by a Mr. W. B. Smith, of Nashville, a member of Capt. Duncan's Co. attached to Mc-Nairy's battalion, and is to the effect that the Saturday preceding the battle, General Crittenden had dined with a certain Captain West, a "Union man," and had artaken for examination. This could not be had until afthe character of our fortifications at Mill Springs, the we are without a navy. number of our troops, and the amount of provisions on

On the other hand there is a warm party defending that there will be a rigid investigation.

WE FIND in some of our exchanges extracts from Northern papers. These extracts purport to give the . foreign news by the Europa which arrived at Halifax on the 26th. We rather think this news is colored up for effect. If the language of the English papers is as represented, it is certainly neither courteous in itself nor flattering to our Commissioners.

The London Post says that a thorough understanding has been arrived at with the U.S. Government. Notwithstanding this, warlike preparations still go on. The stone fleet blockade continues to be denounced by the press of both London and Paris.

The probable cost to England of the preparations

The discourteous and disrespectful language to which

we allude above is as follows:

MASON AND SLIDELL DESCRIBED AS " WORTHLESS BOOTY "-NO ENGLISH OVATION FOR THE "FELLOWS." due to Mason and Slidell; says they are about the most olind and habitual haters and revilers of England. The Times sincerely hopes that Englishmen will not give these disclaim such intention. fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a fee in distress is all they can claim. England has returned them good for evil, and even now, if they can. Mason's strong advocacy of the Fugitive Blave Law to pre-judice the public against him.

been interpolated, for it does not read like the Times, by the Standard, really gives the same note of warning nor does its tone comport with that of all its previous to which we give but a feeble response. There is alreferences to Messrs. Mason and Slidell. We have no ways danger in the possession of dictatorial powers by

Our ships the Nashville and Sumter are in European waters, and some federal steamers are watching them.

GENERAL BUEL'S force in Kentucky is estimated by a Louisville correspondent of the New York Tribune one hundred guns. This is a large force.

THE Charleston Courier states that Captain W. H. Forbes formerly commander of the barque Martha of that port, had returned from Baltimore, which place he left on the 22d. Captain Forbes says that he was at Hatteras on Sunday the 26th ultimo, and that there were there three steam gunboats inside of the bulk-head. and from twenty-five to thirty vessels outside. At his last observation they were endeavoring to bring in a steamer, supposed to be the Pawnee. This account

differs very much from that given by others. WE DO NOT believe that there are a sufficient number of old hulks nor a sufficient quantity of granite at the North to fill up permanently the entrance to the harbor of Charleston, but even should the Lincoln government fail to effect their vindictive purpose against that people, their failure, instead of excusing them, will only add the contempt due to impotence to the hatred which the Charleston Courier, which we trust will meet with

boats of the Burnside fleet could get up the Neuse river ed for this purpose. to a point within six miles of Raleigh itself, is certainly P. S.—We have already got enough to start the afamong the oddest conceptions of the great military ge- fair cleverly. nius who presides over the columns of that paper.

SECRETARY SEWARD ought to be a bank officer, since he draws his drafts upon the future in dates so nearly corresponding with those ruling with paper in bank .-He is always promising the world plenty of Cotton in thirty, or sixty, or ninety days, as the case may be. He has been doing that for some months, and he keeps re-

days. It is foolish to promise too much.

IT WOULD SEEM that General Beauregard is indeed going to the Western seat of War, and, of course, leaving that on the Potomac. This may be regarded as a certain indication that the valley of the Mississippi is looked upon as the point of mest pressing danger and the theatre of the most decisive movements during the next few months.

The army of the Potomac will deeply regret parting with its id lized leader; for after all, although second in command to both the Johnstons, and probably not superior to either of them in ability or patriotism, circumstances have given to General Beauregard a prestige both at home and abroad, which does not attach to any other military man on the American continent.

We do not believe that he wishes to claim anything for himself to the disparagement of his gallant compeers, and we have reason to believe that such a thing as jealousy between him and General Johnston is a thing not even dreamed of.

Wherever General Beauregard may go, he will carry with him the respect and admiration of the people of the Confederate States, and the fullest confidence of the

was a disaster, but not quite as bad as the Federal ac- baggage has already passed through this place, which would seem to confirm the report above referred to, of

> OUR old friend 'General Winfield Scott, appears to have retired deep into the shades of private life, and is kind. What a pity the old man did not die years ago !

THE rejoicings of the Northern papers over the terrible fire at Charleston seem to have created an impression abroad which can hardly be regarded as favorable to the Northern people or government. The London Chronicle distinctly charges the fire upon incendiaries in the pay of the Lincoln government, whose system of warfare is denounced as that of the assassin and incendiary upon land, while its attempts by sea to choke the harbors of commercial ports are denounced as barbarous and uncivilized. Whether deservedly or not, certainly the Washington government gets the credit of the Charleston fire, and of all the attempts at incendiarism that have been in the Southern States since the services in the location and construction of the light house war commenced.

#### Heard from at Last.

We suppose it will relieve some suspense, even if it does not give unmingled satisf culor, for our people to left of it, is inside of the Bar at Hatterss, as General Burnside says so himself. His official report acknowledges a loss of vessels, such as they were, without a parallel since the destruction of the Spanish Armada. A few more such expeditions must disgust all the people of the North, with the single exception of those engaged in selling old hulks to the Federal Government.

If instead of spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on the Merrimac, which has not yet done anything ranged with him to have certain papers sent over the and probably never will, our government had turned its river to the Federals by one of West's negroes. That force at Norfolk to the building of gunboats for our this fact was discovered, the negro shot while crossing sounds, there might have been two dezen of them ready the (Cumberland) river, and the papers found upon him to issue from Newbern. Washington and Roanoke Island, and have captured nearly all of the crippled hulks 9th, showing the number of men from each county in ter the battle. The papers discovered are said to reveal | that sought shelter in Pamlico. What a pity it is that

"GARBLED."-This word appears to be a favorite with some of our cotemporaries, who seem to take rethe General and claiming for him the praise due to a fuge in its use from any embarrassment in which their which the two incomplete regiment and another, the brave and skillful officer. It is reasonable to presume language might involve them. If any piece or part of a piece is quoted and animadverted upon, the prompt and ever ready reply seems to be that such quotation is "garbled." Now, if we know ourselves we never "garble," the assertion of the Fayetteville Observer and the Ruleigh Standard to the contrary, notwithstanding .-We have, in making quotations from these papers, taken their language as we found it, and printed it in its direct sequence as it stood in print before us. The extract alluded to by the Standard in its last issue we cut out of some other paper, the Salisbury Watchman, we think. We have no doubt it was perfectly correct and wholly ungarbled. To the assertion that the people had clothed the Convention with supreme legislative, executive and judicial power, the Standard adds " that this power occasioned by the Trent difficulty, will be nearly must be exercised for the people, and subject to their will." We give the Standard all the benefit of this avowal or qualification, which, by the way is an avowal that is made as a matter of course by every aspirant, and at all times. Why, the Emperor of Austria, or the King of Naples, would talk about the good of his peo-The London Times has a strong editorial on the reception ple. It is the assertion of the power that appears to us worthless booty it would be possible to extract from the jaws of the American lion; having been long known as blind and habitual haters and reviers of England. The

The Convention is composed of men, subject to the usual temptations and weaknesses of men, and one of North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes. Let Mason and Filoell therefore pass quietly on their way, and have their say with any body who may folly for us to say that we know that there is no danger the other journals advise a similar course, and allude to that the State Convention will attempt to exercise despotic power. We may not think there is much danger, We rather think there must be some mistake about but who can say that he knows there is no danger? Not this, and that, coming through Northern channels it has we, certainly. The fact is that Mr. Graham, as quoted doubt it will be found out that the whole thing is mis- any man or body of men, and always will be, as long as human nature remains what it is.

# An Appeal.

Some weeks since we received a note enclosing \$5 with the request to have it applied as an anonymous contribution from a lady to any fund getting up in aid to consist of one hundred thousand infantry, eleven of the Sisters of Mercy who were among the losers by thousand cavalry and three thousand artillery with over the great fire in Charleston. The lady who sent the money had already contributed liberally to the general fund, and was not even a co-religionist of the "Sisters." although a warm admirer of those most exemplary ladies, a number of whom shortly after passed through this place on their way to the general hospital in Western Virginia. As nurses to the sick, as the tender guardians of bereaved orphans, these ladies deserve well of the country and of all its people, without distinction of name or creed. Their works are indeed those of "mercy," and the amount of good they do is

only limited by the means at their disposal. Their house in Charleston was so much injured that they had to move cut of it, with their little flock of orphan children, and all the outhouses on the lot were destroyed, rendering necessary an outlay of at least nine thousand dollars to restore things to their former state. This they have not got, and this they much need. We notice that an appeal has been made through their malignity has already earned for them from all a proper response. We would take the liberty of making a similar appeal here, and will take pleasure in re-THE IDEA of the New York Times, that the gun- ceiving and forwarding any sums that may be contribut-

We publish to-day a speech made in the Indiana Democratic State Convention by Hon. John G. Davis. After reading it nobedy will be surprised to learn that Mr. Davis has taken refuge in the Confederacy, preferring Dixie to Fort Lafayette or Fort Warren.

MAIL ROUTES.—There is great necessity for a mail with a sinister expression of face, he says : on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, General McClellan has also gone into the business .- and as act No. 259 passed by Congress, and approved He, too, has drawn a ninety days draft on the future. He on the 30th of August, 1861, provides for a mail on says he will have the "rebellion" crushed in ninety said route we see no reason why a mail has not been placed upon said road.

State Convention

This body has before it several Railroad bills : one being the Danville Connection, another being a railroad from the coal mines in Chatham to Raleigh. The Danville Connection has not been acted upon. The coalfields Road Bill has virtually been passed. It proposes to give eight hundred thousand dollars in bonds to aid in the building of the road.

Messrs, trange, Strong and other gentlemen oppo sed the bill, because they did not think that the Convention was the proper body to build railroads and manu-

The question of creating the office of Lieut. Governor was up this week, but we do not know what cisposition was made of it, if any,

On last Saturday. Mr. Ruffin introduced the follow-

" Resolved. That in aid of the revenue, a reasonable tax ought to be laid on the distillation of spirituous liquors, or on the grain used for distillation, and that the committee on finance enquire as to the proper mode and amount of such tax, and report an ordinance for that purpose."

PLEASURE CARRIAGES .- An assessor wishes to know whether hearses should be taxed as pleasure carriages!

EDITORS WILVINGTON JOURNAL-As my connection with the defences of the Cape Fear closed yesterday. I wish to say a few words to the public of our State in reference to a portion of my assistants while I was in temporary command of the Cape Fear District and as Chief Engineer of the defences.

To Capt. John C. Winder of the Corps of State Artillery, (now Assistant Adjutant General,) I am greatly indebted for

his untireing industry, energy and ability, as constructing Engineer of the Gallin & Alderson batteries on the coast, and of Fort Fisher and the casemate battery at Confederate Point, until his retirement from his service I regard the services of Capt. WINDER as amongst the most meritorious that have been rendered the government

the State at the time the least appreciated Whilst I would not de ract from Capt MEADE and others who succeeded Capt. Winder, and whose official services will be fully recognised elsewhere, I desire this public expression of my thanks on behalf of the hate for his meritorious services. I trust the government will yet give him a position to test the truth of what I have here spoten To 1 t Lieut-Samuer, A Ashe, of the same corps, and who came forward at my solicitation to sid me in the Deartment of Artillery, I am much indebted for valuable assistance, withou ray or hope of reward. Lieut. Ashe had been appointed a first Lieutenant of the corps of State Artillery, but for some reason he had been dropped from the colls, yet he never faltered in his devotion to duty. I trust the army may yet have the benefit of his intelligence a

abil ty.
To C. l. John C. McRar, of the 22d Regiment of Militia the 8 ate is much indebted for his valuable and efficien Battery, or Fort McRae, and the Battery at Campbell's clase devoted himself taithfully to these works, and to the special duty of procuring guns, and has refused to receive any compensation beyond his expenses. There are many others who have rendered valuable as-

tifying the coast, river and town.

The kindness and confidence sh kindness and confidence shown me, not only by the authorities and Commisse of Safety, but by all classes of

Such a people, so prempt to aid by personal services. not less than by their roble pecuniary means, if necessary, cannot be conquered. They may be overpowered by numbers, they may be deprived of their property and rights by the strong arm of power; but to conquer them, is impossible. Hence, I believe, Wilmington, with her works of de fence and strong arms around her, as we I as the Cape Fear region is safe.

Respectfully yours, S. L. FREMONT, Col. 1st Corps of Volunteer Artillery, N. C. Wi'mington, Feb. 1st, 1862.

#### From the Fayettevilie Observer. North Carolina Volunteers.

A friend has kindly sert us, among other Convention documents, a report from Adj't Gen. Martin, dated Dec. braces 35 complete regiments, 2 incomplete at that date, and 1986 men in unattached companies, of part of 38th, have since been made up. The aggregate on the 1st Dec. was 34,361. This has undoubtedly been largely increas d since. For instance, we learn that Capt. McLauchlin's company, upwards of 70 in number, recently organized in this county, will take up the line of march to-day for Raleigh. And doubtless several others have been organized since that time. But besides these, we know that there are large deficiencies in this report. For instance, the Bethel Regiment is summed up at 1144, whereas we know that, after a number of deaths and discharges, it actually had 1403 men, the excess over the 1144 having been caused by the acc ssion of numerous volunteers to almost all if not all of the original companies, none of which were reported at Ral eigh, but all reported at Richmond. The two compa nies from this county in that regiment are put down at 204, whereas, they left here with 225, and afterwards received about 50 recruits. Adding these and Capt. McLauchlin's company to the 758 reported by the Adj' General, makes rather more than 900 from this county. In the 32d regiment, the report states that two whole companies are not enumerated, because no roll had been received from them and the counties from which they came were not known.

Taking all these things into consideration, we have not a doubt that Gen. Martin's 34.361 would be swelled to 40.000 by a full return.

We now proceed to give the aggregate reported from each county, and add the white population of each, so that it may be seen which have best done their duty, in proportion to that white population:

	Proposition .		Pol			
		Vols V	Wh. Pop.	Johnston	410	
	Alleghany	191	3,357	Jones	149	
	Alexander	420	5,392	Lenoir	238	4,
	Alamance	370	7.986	Lincoln	293	
	Anson	2.0	6.562	Madison	<b>4</b> 99	
	Ashe	334	7,423	Martin	298	
	Beaufort	667	8,172	McDowell	282	5,
	Bertie	183	5,846	Mecklenburg		10,
	Bladen	397	6 233	Mitchell	143	
	Brunswick	164	. 4.515	Montgomery	316	5,
•	Buncombe	857	10 623	Moore	353	8
	Burke	441	6.647	Macon	337	5.
	Cabarrus	602	7.402	Nash	281	6
	Caldwell	<b>269</b>	6,297	New Hanover		10,
	Camden	219	2,940	Northampton	393	5,
	Carteret	197	6,064	Onslow	398	5,
	Caswell	405	6,581	Orange	686	11.3
	Catawba ·	366	9,038	Pasquotank	36 <b>2</b>	4,
	Chatham	513	12,555	Perquimons	194	3
ı	Chowan	149	2,978	Person	338	5,
	Cleaveland	7 5	10,108	Pitt	413	7.
	Columbus	431	5.779	Polk	100	3,3
	· Craven	636	8,795	Randelph	552	14,
	Cumberland	758	9,561	Richmond	280	5.
	Currituck	162	4,671	Robeson	480	. 8
'	Cherokee	513	8,609	Rowan	631	10,
	Clay	F3	,	Rockingham	446	10.
	Duplin	476	8,286	Rutherford	541	9.
	Davie	202	6,001	Sampson	617	9.1
١	Davidson	341	13 378	Stokes	256	7,8
	Edgecombe	677	6,880	Surry	322	8,
	Franklin	439	6,490	Stanly	299	6,
	Forsyth	360	10.716	Tyrrell	70	3,
	Gates	260	4,180	Union	451	8.9
ı	Granville	632	11. 89	Wake	820	16,
	Greene	122	2,826	Warren	395	4,
	Guilford	309	15,738	Washington	244	3.8
١	Gaston	2:-9	7,009	Wilkes	358	13,2
ı	Halifax	420	6,542	Watauga	241	4.7
1	Harnett	271	5,351	Wayne	580	8,7
١	Haywood	387	5,488	Wilson	344	5,9
ı	Hertford	295	3,948	Yancy	376	8,2
	Hyde	253	4,682	Yadkin	356	9,1
ı	Readerson	292	8,981	Transylvania	102	-,-
1	Iredell	450	11,141			
	Jackson	314	5,241	. 34	1,361	631,4
1	We have		the figur	es of the prin	ted	
1	TT C DAYC	E. ACH	cuo ng at	ca or cac brin		. cpot u

the Adjustant General; but these totals do not agree with the summing up of the items in no less than 12 of the counties. Whether the errors be in the report itself or in the print, we cannot tell; nor whether they be in the items or in the sums total. But the items in Alexander county foot up a total of 330, instead of 420, as printed; Anson 360 instead of 280; Beaufort 670 instead of 667; Duplin 475 instead of 476; Henderson 392 instead of 292; Lenoir 308 instead of 238; Lincoln 393 instead of 293; Montgomery 209 instead of 316: Nash 282 instead of 281; New Hanover 1073 instead of 983; Northampton 388 instead of 383; Surry 422 instead of 322.

Punch on Jonathan .- We understand that Punch has been recently working up Jonathan most assidu-ously, and that he has made a great deal out of him. A number just received, which we have not seen, has. we learn, a most capital hit. The whole number nearly is devoted to the universal and 'tarnal Yankee, and is exceedingly rich. The principal picture represents Lord Palmerston in his own room, which is just entered by a long, gaunt, slabsided, sneaking, prying Yankee, dressed in the most approved style of downeast fashion, with slouched hat, coarse boots, with pants stuffed inside, and a bit of the stars and stripes about

My Lord: Are there any Confederates here? Lord Palmerston makes no reply, but speaks to "John, look to the plate basket, and call a police.
This is the best hit of the season.

The Knoxville Register, of Tuesday last, has the for We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. Crittenden's forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the battle and falling back of our

forces. His statements may be relied on, as he had every opportunity of knowing the facts. The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all

proved by all At one time during the fight, we had every reason to believe that the day was ours, and our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistaking a regiment of the enemy for the 15th Mississippi, and a consequent order from Gen. Zollicoffer, to cease firing. Gen. Zollic ffer riding forward towards the enemy, was shot ing resolution, which was adopted, under the suspension and tell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. The gallant Zollice ffer, in the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter as he tell from his horse, " I was mistaken, they are enemy, charge Had this command been heard by his men and they had charged, we probably would have had ernor of North Carolina, and served in the war until he ful night. a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men continued from this time to fall back. The enemy who were in superior force pressing their advantage until further attempts to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible to prevent the artillery from damaging us .-The fight raged nearly three hours without any cessation, a continual volley having been kept up by both

> Gen. Crittenden and staff were during the greater part of the fight immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of his reserve, and deported himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. Cummings, of the 19th Tennessee regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of Gen. Zolliceffer's fall, and that as senior Colonel the command of the brigade tell upon him.

> Our loss in the battle is about 100 killed, and 300 wounded and taken prisoners. Drs. Clift, Morton and Dulanev volunteered to remain in the hospital with the

> The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the afternoon, a council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon a position it were madness to attempt to defend.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we ook up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was haulted until Tuesday morning, when order was in a measure again restored, and the march continued on in the direction of Carthage on the Cumberland river. It is but just to say that all the different field and staff efficers conducted themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully suffered all the privations their commands were called upon to endure. To mention either individual cases or particularize regiments who are entitled to praise were wrong, for all did what they believed to be their duty. The greatest loss fell upon the 15th Mississippi and the left wing of Col. Battle's 20th Tennessee regiment, they being in a more exposed position than some of the other regiments.

The loss of property is great, but does not reach the xaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks the army will again be ready for the field.

WELL DONE MISSISSIPPI. Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Natchez, Miss., who is here ooking after the comfort of the wounded of the 15th Mississippi regiment in the late fight, informs us that on the reception of the news of Crittenden's defeat, a bill at once passed both houses of the Mississippi Legislature ca ling out twenty thousand volunteers for the war. The call will be promptly responded to, and there are, we are assured, abundance of the best arms in that the State, according to the returns received and muster State for more than the number. We fully concur with rolls on file in his office; but not including companies the Reverend gentleman in saying, that Hon. Mr. Ely that have gone directly into the Confederate service. | told but the truth when he went home and said to his The statement is only up to the 1st Dec. last. It empeople that "the Southerners are terribly in earnest in

WAR MOVEMENTS. Gen. Crittenden, it is said, is now at Livingston, with the main body of his forces. but probably go to the Cumberland river, convenient for obtaining supplies .-The enemy is reported to have crossed the river in large force, and a portion of them had advanced to Monticello, on I'uesday last, and taken possession of that place, the

wounded of General Crittenden's force, left in the hospital there falling into their hands.

BRIGADIER GENERAL BURNSIDE -Ambrose Everett Burnside, who commands the formidable expedition now fitting out an Annapolis, was born at Liberty, of eighteen years he was entered at West Point, and was graduated fitteenth in a class of forty-seven members, in 1847. He was brevetted 2d Lientenant in 2d Artillery, and was transferred the next year to the 3d Artillery. Joining his regiment in Mexico, a base for future operations, and at the same time sur-Mexico, where he remained until peace was declared. wards Nashville, if, we say, he could accomplish these Returning to the North, he was stationed at Fort important objects, he would undoubtedly be in a condi-Adams, in Newport Harbor. In 1849 he was at tion to do us serious harm. The if stands in the way tached as a 1st Licutenant to Captain (now rebel and it is a formidable obstacle. We suppose the enemy General) Bragg's battery, and was engaged for three will attempt to advance and we do not see how he or four years in frontier service in New Mexico. can be any better prepared than now. He has In an engagement with the Apache Indians, in August, certainly had time enough to prepare, and if he has 1849, near Les Vegas, Lieut. Burnside commanded not means enough of every kind it is not easy to pera company of twenty-nine men who killed eighteen ceive bow he is going to get them or when he will have adians, took nine prisoners, and captured forty horses. For this action he was recommended to the Secretary of War and to l'resident Fillmore for premotion -He afterwards served as Quartermaster to the commission which surveyed the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. In 1851 he crossed the Plains from the Gila river, through the Indian Territory, traveling twelve hundred miles in seventeen days, with an escort of but three men, bringing dispatches from Col. Graham to the President.

Lient. Burnside was next stationed at Fort Adams, and while there he resigned his commission for the purpose of devoting his attention to the manufacture of a breech leading rifle of his own invention. and took up his residence at Bristol, Rhode Island. His new enterprise proving unfortunate, he went to Chicago and entered into the office of the Illinois Central Rail Road Company, while George B. (now General) McClellan, was General Superintendent, and 287 afterwards Vice-President of the company. After holding the position of cashier two years, Burnside graphic dispatch from Gov. Sprague, notifying him that its passage into a law would keep the enemy one raised, and asking him to take the command. In half he now is, for it is herdly probable that he depends upan hour he left his office, and was on his way to Pro- on the Confederate papers for information valuable to the most prominent of those which took part in the en- "on to Nashville," or to any other important place. 903 gagement at Stone Bridge, Col. Burnside acting as | Some of his generals may think they will be able to Brigadier General during that battle. His conduct on | do all their friends have promised for them; but we susthat occasion commended him to the attention of the pect that others of them have no such expectation, and authorities at Washington, and on the 6th of August | continue the struggle in obedience only to the popular he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers .- | clamor of the conspirators in Congress and the con-Gen. McClellan, who knows his worth and mental capa city, has selected him to command one of the most im- of that body, who are growing rich out of their illportant expeditions projected since the commencement gotten plunder.

of the war .- Northern paper. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862.

States Army: The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river,

will make a stand short of Tennessee.

horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly with holding out any such hope.

flint locks, but in good order, subsistence stores enough If the blockade of New Orleans could be raised, so to serve the entire command for three days; also, a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the report of the brigade-commanders I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Infantry.

The Knexville Register comes to us in mourning the death of this brave and excellent man, whose lo to Tennessee it considers almost irreparable. Indee timony to his merits, and their regret at his untimely end. There has not been such a general expression of grief at the fall of any other officer during the war.

who has held a conspicuous position before his country-men, a very natural desire privails to know all about him. the 1st inst., and the following day. Gen. Zollicoffer was decended from a noble family, in that home of the brave and free—Switzerland. His latinst., and only two hours afterwards the gale comgrandfather, George Zollicoffer, came, we believe, from menced all along that vicinity. All those who witness St. Gaul's, and settled in North Carolina, about the ed it, and sailors who were out at that time, concur in commencement of our Revolutionary troubles, and served representing it as the most furious that has been experas an officer in the American army during that struggle, lenced on the eastern coast for years. The lesses to Another member of the family, John Conrad Zolli- shipping on the high seas were numerous, as the long offer, who was an officer in the French army, threw up table of disasters in the ship news column of the Way his commission and came over about the same time— immediately subsequent to the storm, have already was furnished with a letter from Silas Deane, our first been chronicled. Two wessels, the schr. Edward M commissioner at the French Court (which letter is now Clark, of Hartford, and another of unknown name, are in our possession,) accepted a commission from the Gov- known to have sunk with all on board during that first. was taken prisoner and released on parole. That commission is now in the possession of his son, Rev. Daniel only be imagined by looking at the long list of vessels Zollicoffer, of Maryland. As illustrating the care taken due, many of which should have been in port during by those old baronial families of Europe, to preserve a the first few days of the present month. The Ring lie faithful record of their lineage every where, we may state may have steered for St. Thomas on leaving Cape Cod that it is the practise still of the family with which the but such a course would seem uncalled for and singular late Gen. Zollicofler was connected, to keep up a constant | She sailed, as the British consul in this city states, pr communication with the branch in America. It is der sealed orders, which Capt. Hewett, her commander never lost sight of, and every marriage, birth, and death, was to open after leaving port. The Rinaldo had n the male branch of the family, is sent for record in heavy armament of guns, which would naturally tend the geneslogical table which is preserved in Switzer- to disable the yessel in a storm. They were also mount land. The oldest living member of the House in this ed on the main deck, a fact which will still further ten country is by courtesy a Baron, the head of the "tribe," to incapacitate the vessel for weathering a severe storm and in regular receipt of a yearly annuity from Swit- Two of her cannon weighed ten thousand pounds each

pranch of the family. The head of this branch of the family, at this time, the gentleman before mentioned, resident in Mary- K. Turton, second lieutenant; C. Smythe, masters land. weigh little with us, not being suited to our plain re- son, assistant surgeon. If the steamer took the publican notions; yet, the care taken by those old fam- Thomas route for England, and arrived safely at lies to preserve records of their lineage is very commen- former port, we shall probably not hear of the fact w dable, and appears in striking contrast with the Ameri- ten or fifteen days longer. can practice. Here the growth of the country is not more rapid than the progress of collateral branches of the same family in the work of obliterating all traces of

a common ancestry After two generations pass, the proofs of common parentage are frequently lost; so that it would require excitement, notwithstanding the perils that seemed we an antiquarian to trace the branches to their parent source. In this respect, we like the European practice fend their homes to the last.

better than our own. It will appear from this brief sketch that Gen. Zollioffer was not the mere adventurer that Forney, in the the glass, that the enemy had brought forward and an xtract from his Press, which we published on Satur- chored a fleet of gun boats at the mouth of Wall's Cut day, would make him ont. If pride of birth and the on the South Carolina side, just back of the obstrucservices of revolutionary sires entitled him to promitions and about two miles from the main channel of the nence, (which he never claimed on that account.) he river. The fleet at the head of Wilmington Island re surely stood upon as high ground as any other man in the turned in statu quo, and within a mile and three quar State. But his own character and abilities constituted ters of the river. It consists now of seven gan boats claims which his countrymen were not slow to perceive, and though in the very prime of life when he fell in the service of his country, he had been honored with many trusts, through a long series of years; and was faithful u them all. Descended from a race of freemen and sels to a double broadside attack. beroes, it was natural for him to draw his sword in defence of the liberties of the people; and such was the duty of most pressing importance was to furnish For stern stuff of which he was made, that he would have Pulaski, now about to be cut off, with an ample supply sacrificed a thousand lives rather than have yielded to of provisions to subsist the garrison through all proba the demands of the vulgar tyrant at Washington. All honor to his memory, for no braver or better man has fallen or will fail in this struggle for Southern free-

dom and independence, than Felix Kirk Zollicoffer.

The Forward Movements. many people have lost all belief in their intentions of loing so at all. It has been the same old story which the "reliable gentlemen" and the telegraph have told till it has become stale. In the summer, the "early the enemy to open upon them, but they passed in movement" was to take place in October or November; lence; not a shot was fired, the Yankees supposing that newed again. We have no doubt the invaders really did intend to advance, and expected that the movement would be successful about the time of the battles of Leesburg and Belmont. Those events frustrated their plans, and the "Young Napoleon" was compelled to halt again. The movements of the enemy look as though his intentions are to effect a junction of his forces Union county, Indiana, 23d May, 1824. At the age on the Carolina coast with those in Kentucky, in order if possible, to cut off communication between the cotton

States and Virginia If he can take Newbern or some other point in North Carolina so as to get a foothold upon the main laud as marched in Patterson's column to the City of round and take Bowling Green and clear the way tothem. An advance is a necessity to him, an urgent one. He must do so or give up the war, and he must advance successfully or he is in a worse condition than he would be not to make the effort.

It is not good policy, nor is it sound philosophy in us to be too confident. We ought perhaps to expect, in the pature of things, an occasional disaster. It would be extraordinary if we should not. But we do not fear any such disaster as would give the enemy any reasonable hope of final success against us, or that would give him any real or permanent success at all .-He may be able to get possession of some isolated sand bank or abandoned and unimportant point, for our coasts are extensive, and it would be strange if the enemy could not find some part of it so exposed as to be within the power of his navy, since we have no navy to meet him upon equal terms.

We are not supposed to know much of our military defences, and should hardly put them on paper if that were so, although we do not believe the enemy is altoholding the position of cashier two years, Burnside gether ignorant of our operations or position at most was elected treasurer of the company, and removed points—and en passant, the sapient individual who is to New York. While acting in this capacity, soon said to have introduced into the Provisional Congress after the outbreak of the rebellion, he received a tele- a bill for a surveillance of the press need not suppose that the 1st Rhode Island Regiment of 1000 men was whit less informed as to our defences or movements than vidence. The regiment was one of the first and one of himself-yet we think the enemy will be unable to take the best which went to Washington, and was among Columbus or Bowling Green, will be quite unable to

tractors, speculators and office-holders both in and out

We do not believe, we repeat, that the enemy can achieve any substantial success either against our forces Washington, Jan. 22, 1862. in Kentucky or on the Carolina coast, or in fact any-The following was received at headquarters to-night: where else. On the contrary, he will be repulsed, and in Kentucky or on the Carolina coast, or in fact anyyet it is by no means certain that the besotted despot-To Major General McClellan, Commanding United ism at Washington will consent to an honorable peace; and we think that those in the South who talk about or expect peace in six weeks will be disappointed. If the enemy be thoroughly routed at all points, will the vuland upwards of fifty wagons, they were abandoned with tures who are preying upon the living and the dead give all the ammunition in the depot in Mill Spring. They up their rich feasts? Will they not still talk about victhen threw away their arms and dispersed through the tories, and thus continue to deceive their dupes as long mountain byways in the direction of Monticello, but as possible in order to fatten upon the spoils, to grow are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they opulent out of the general miseries? When people bevill make a stand short of Tennessee.

Come crazy there is no applying to them the ordinary rules of logic, or judging how they will set by the measures great value, amounting to eight six pounders and two and motives which govern human conduct when men Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; are in a normal condition. Hence we have little hope about 100 four horse wagons, and upwards of 1200 that any expectation of an early peace will be realized, and we shall not attempt to impose upon our readers by

that i's commerce could be restored with Europe we should entertain strong hopes of peace at no distant day, secause it would so strengthen our cause and so paralyze the enemy's, would be of a nature so public and Our loss was thirty-nine killed and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Col. knowledge of it either from friend or foe, that the con-McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, spirators, in our humble judgment, would find it impossible to obtain the m ans to prope a conflict who peop lessness, absurdity, crime and utter stupidity would then endorses the call of the Boston editor. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffex and 114 others have become so self-evident to the veriest dolt within Among the reasons urged by the Traveler for the rewounded, five of whom are surgeons, and LieutenantColonel Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee regiment.

General Thomas.

D. C. Buell, Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Northern States. But no steps naving the Northern States. But no steps naving the naving the Northern States. But no steps naving the Northern States naving th

The Stemship Rinaldo-Fears for Her Safety.
The New York Herald of the 11th, has the following culations concerning the British steamer Rinald con which vessel our readers will remember Messag and Slidell took passage after their release:

esafety of the British steamer Rinaldo, with her et rebels, is beginning to be a matter of doubt orieral impression was, when she left Province. hat she would proceed by the usual route to Hal. The relation in which the writer of this article stood ifax, with Mason and Slidell would be transferred to a to the deceased, enables him to communicate facts communicate fa the former place brings no tidings of ber. The length cerning the General that are not known to the public, the regimental commanders were present, and was approved by all.

cerning the General that are not known to the paying the regimental commanders were present, and was approved by all.

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z-rland. When he dies, this distinction and annuity and the remaining fiften were all thirty-two pounders will pass to the ildest living male member of his branch, The Rinaldo is, or was, as the case may be, a screw whether it be the issue of his body or of a collateral steamer, with engines of two hundred horse power, man ned by two hundred hands, under the following officers Hewett, commander; A. Arlington, first lieutenan These distinctions, founded on European titles, Archer, surgeon; A. Thompson, paymaster; A. N

# From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 29th.

In common with our entire male population, we spen nearly the whole of yesterday in the streets. It was a day of intense interest. We saw no panic or undue calculated to appall a people who are not resolved to de

The events of Monday we recorded in our last issue Early yesterday morning it was discovered, by aid whilst the fleet on the Carolina side numbers sx. 1 will thus be seen that each commands the channel, and they are armed with guns of the longest range. They are also about opposite each other, thus exposing ves

Under this state of facts, it became evident that the ble future contingencies. Accordingly, everything be ing made ready, between nine and ten o'clock vesterday morning, the steamer Ida, steamer Bartow, and a flat laden with supplies, left the wharf for the fort, with the Confederate steamers Savannah, Com. Tatnall: Reso lute, Capt. Jones, and Sampson, Capt. Kannard, as es in advance, and the armed steamers a short distance the rear. On nearing the point in the river commande by the Federal gunboats, our fleet confidently expected they would all get below, when they would run into the river and so permanently cut them off from the city.

In this, however, they were disappointed. Having escorted the transports beyond the reach of harm, the Savannah and Resolute tacked about and stood for the city, leaving the Sampson to see the uparmed steams safe to the fort and back again.

No sooner had the two steamers turned their bows of stream than the Federal fleets, seeing they were about to be cheated, opened a terrrific fire upon them, which was gallantly returned. A regular battle ensued, and for forty minutes the shot and shell rained around our little fleet, the latter often exploding directly over them, and the solid shot passing within a few feet of the men on deck. The fleet kept up a return fire with its rifled cannon and other guns of long range, but with what effect could not be ascertained over the wide space of marsh that intervened on either side. Many of the enemy's shot passed some distance over and beyond our vessels. Strange as it may appear, not a vessel or a man on our side was damaged. The fleet rode safely

through the fire. The fort is new fully provisioned for six menth An officer now at the fort writes us under date

vesterday. "All we ask is: if we are cut off, deliver us as soon as possible. We will hold out as long as mortals can stand hunger. They cannot take the fort by an attack we can only be starved out. It rests with our friends in Georgia-on the main-to deliver us from this thra dom. This may not reach you, but if it does, tell ou friends in Savannah and the interior, that we are her to hold the fort, and as long as there is a morsel lefe we will defend it. Georgia never disgraced herself i Virginia and must not do it at home."

The return trip of the Sampson and the two unarmed steamers was as perilous as that of their predecessors The Yankee fleets poured their iron hail and fire upo the little craft, but with all steam on and burling defiat shots at the enemy in return, they passed gallantly for two miles or more under the missiles of the enemy. good time they all came up to their wharves and were welcomed by the immense crowds that filled up the dock

and balconies throughout the day. The Sampson passed through a terrible ordeal, but without serious damage. She was struck by four Eng lish rifle shell, two passing through her, a third lodging on her deck, and a fourth exploding in her store room breaking up things around generally, but damaging n one. Her machinery was unburt, and she plowed gal lantly through.

About the time the steamers left the fort, three shots

were fired from the Yankee battery at Tybee in the direction of Pulaski, but they all fell short. This feat of provisioning Fort Pulaski is one of the most brilliant of the war. It placed a large and noble garrison above want, and was accomplished under a fire rom the enemy as terrific as any on record. All honor to our glorious little navy, its lion-hearted commander,

and the gallant officers and men who sail under his flag Our triends abroad will feel anxious to know the propect before us. Our conclusion, from the present stat us of affairs is, that notwithstanding the Federal vessels are still beyond the obstructions, the removal of the lat ter is but a work of time. This done, they can readily come in on the high tide and take their position in the main channel of the river. This will place them some five miles below the city, the passage to which will be disputed desperately by Fort Jackson, three miles below, a formidable earthwork on the opposite side of the iver, and our gallant little pavy. We hope these will be sufficient to repel the invaders, and if not, we shall be prepared to give them a strong fight on their approach to the city. Arrangements are progressing for this purpose and will be ready in time.

They may shell us for several hours and set the town on fire in a number of places, but we apprehend no seriou : consequences in these respects. It is the opinion of able military men, who are entirely familiar with the situation, that the city cannot be taken, if its inhali tants will but stand firmly to their posts and do their duty. All depends upon this, and we should make up our minds to look the danger sternly in the face and prepare to meet it with all the means that God has placed in our power. It is no time for idlers, cavilers or croakers—the soonersuch people get out of the

city the better will it be for us. A CALL FOR SEWARD'S REMOVAL. - The Boston

The Providence Post, a Democratic paper,

killed and buried, 116 wounded; and 45 prisoners not the limits of the Northern States. But no steps having moval of Seward, are his alleged mismanagement of